

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 22, 1909.

### The World's Food Supply

THE DISTINGUISHED railroad man who recently asserted that a shortage in the world's food supply was within measurable distance could not have given the subject the careful and intelligent thought which he is credited with bestowing upon other matters. There are at present available no statistics, and, in fact, no bases of statistics, which would enable one to determine with any degree of accuracy what the world's food supply will be five, ten or twenty years from the present time. We have statistics in plenty which deal with crop production in all civilized countries under present conditions, but we have within reach no data which would give satisfactory information as to the new area which may be added to the world's tillage from year to year, and, of more importance still, we have nothing which shows, or can show, the prospective growth in the productivity of the soil resulting from improved methods of cultivation.

Leaving the world at large and confining ourselves to the United States, it may be said within the bounds of conservatism that the present method of estimating future crops will necessarily be abandoned within a few years. Measuring and limiting the area in which Indian corn might be profitably grown was a common practise a few years ago, and statistics concerning the future of what the world calls the "maize crop" were based upon these measurements and limitations. Improved methods of cultivation are not only expanding this area away beyond its old limits but are constantly increasing the producing power of the soil.

Land by the tens of thousands of acres which a few years ago was supposed to be barren and worthless has been brought under profitable cultivation throughout the West, and hundreds of thousands of acres will be redeemed from the so-called arid region within the next few years. Not only is irrigation opening up vast districts of fertile soil annually, but dry farming promises to transform the great desert highlands of the eastern slope of the Rockies into a garden.

The world's food supply is in no danger. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and there can be neither lack nor exhaustion in the storehouse of the Creator.

THE REPORT drawn by Robert S. Peabody and Arthur A. Shurtleff, with reference to the grouping of related public buildings in Boston, submitted to the metropolitan improvement commission, has been given out by Governor Draper. It is a most elaborate and exhaustive presentation of the subject, and, representing as it does a great amount of careful investigation, much serious thought and no small measure of physical labor, it calls for the appreciation of all citizens. This report offers no less than eight different plans for the creation of a civic center. The sites offered are the present City Hall, the Boston & Providence railroad depot and terminal property, now lying idle (two plans); Castle square; Beacon street; an artificial island in the Charles river basin, the old art museum on Copley square, and the Public Garden at the head of Commonwealth avenue.

In summing up, the report says: "A review of these sites for a group of public buildings points to that on the Public Garden at the end of Commonwealth avenue as the cheapest as well as the one where great results could be obtained." Messrs. Peabody and Shurtleff, however, are not unmindful of the difficulty which arises in this connection, for they hasten to recognize the probability of protests against the use of this beautiful little park for any such purpose. And they add:

If such objections prevail as to this use of a portion of the garden, the finest group on a purchased lot that is already occupied by buildings could be obtained at Copley square because on two sides of the square there already exist permanent public buildings of great distinction, that on a third side is destined to be soon replaced, and on the fourth side the buildings are not of excessive value.

If land is to be purchased that has no buildings on it whatever, that offered by the Providence railroad property is well suited to the purposes of a civic group, but it is essential here that much land be taken to give a square or very liberal space around the buildings.

This vacant tract adjoins the most rapidly growing portion of the city, is bounded by busy thoroughfares, and is ready of access from all quarters.

The Providence railroad property would seem, among the proposed sites, to offer the greatest advantages. It presents not only an opportunity of creating a magnificent square, composed of a group of public buildings, but of improving a large and important district of the city. In the event of the carrying out of such an improvement, the entire Back Bay district would share in the resulting benefits. Opportunities to obtain desirable sites for city buildings are rare, and the opportunities to improve the surroundings of prospective municipal building sites are infrequent.

Of all the plans offered, that which contemplates the use of this site seems to be the one which would prove most satisfactory from every point of view.

### Arabia

THE MAN in the street, to borrow Emerson's expression, is rapidly waking to the fact that there is such a country as Arabia. He has, of course, always known that Mecca existed, while the country between the rivers is familiar to him, if only through the story of the lady whose belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible was so strong that she declared that she found every syllable comforting down to that blessed word Mesopotamia. Today Mesopotamia is beginning to come by its own. Sir William Willcocks of Nile barrage fame, has been sent to Bagdad, by the Turkish government, to commence, on the delta of the Tigris and the Euphrates, a scheme of irrigation similar to that which he has brought to such perfection in Egypt. Here, on the ground which the jehovistic writer chose as the site of the garden in Eden, the surveying parties are beginning to appear, while the plan by which it is hoped the ancient agricultural importance of this country will be restored are being discussed in every bazaar in Bagdad.

Meantime Professor Butler of Princeton University is preparing to renew his researches in the interior of the country. Almost four years ago he made his first expedition into the deserted land where the Pax Romana once ran. He found the old Roman military road

between Maarat and Hama in perfect condition, and whole cities in a state of remarkable preservation. Hama is close to Aleppo where, if the various railway schemes for opening up Arabia are carried out, the junction between the Hedjaz railway, intended to connect Damascus with Mecca, and the Bagdad railway, intended to link the Bosporus with the Persian gulf, will be placed. It might be imagined that the building of these railways was a question of importance mainly with the Ottoman empire. So vast, however, are the ramifications of European politics that it is affecting the relations of every one of the great powers. The recent interpellation on the subject of the Bagdad railway brought some curious facts to light. It became apparent, for instance, that the Russian government had received certain concessions from the Sultan in return for an undertaking to keep the Young Turks out of European Turkey. The Young Turks are now in Constantinople, and the task of ratifying the protocol for their exclusion fell naturally into their hands. This part of the agreement Hakki Bey quietly explained to the deputies has fallen through. That the agreement for the financing of the line as it was originally drawn up between the Sultan and the German foreign office was a political one there does not seem to be much doubt. That, owing to the advent of the Young Turks, the details will be modified seems equally certain. Even as it is the terms are so operous, on the side of Turkey, that Hakki Bey proposes the entire remodelling of the financial details, or the abandonment of the line, at the first moment the German contract permits.

### Removing the Embargo on Art

UNDER the existing tariff, the rich American who would devote a part of his wealth to the collection of art treasures abroad with the view of shipping them to his own country, where, for a time, they might be housed in a private gallery, but where, eventually, in all probability, they would become the property of the public, must be prepared to pay a tax upon his philanthropy and his patriotism. He has often submitted to the imposition, else our private and public galleries would not be what they are today; he has often stored his purchases abroad, in the hope that the lawmakers of his country might soon be able to see that the tax produces but little revenue and excludes objects of great educational value.

The theory of the duty on works of art was that it would be helpful to the struggling American artist, who, inferentially, could not compete with the artists of from twenty to two thousand years ago. Strangely enough, the American artist has always protested that he did not need and did not desire this protection. He would not be believed, however, and despite everything which he and his real friends could do his alleged friends have succeeded in keeping in the tariff schedules the provision requiring that duty of 20 per cent be paid upon all work of art.

The Payne bill places all works of art, including paintings and statuary more than twenty years old, on the free list, and if this provision shall be included in the law as finally enacted, it will do wonders for the advancement of American art and culture and will be very acceptable to American artists. In the first place, it will encourage rich Americans to indulge in philanthropy in behalf of a country which exhibits enough interest in art to at least refrain from punishing its friends. In the next place, it will open our ports to the choicest art works of the old world, thereby assisting materially in the cultivation here of a wider popular taste in that particular. And in the next place, it will enable the American artist to appeal to this improved popular taste, with the stronger probability of finding not only readier appreciation but a readier and a more profitable market for his productions.

In this one respect, not to mention any others, the Payne bill is a long step in advance of the Dingell act.

CINCINNATI is preparing to shake the local political machines from center to circumference, so it is said. If so, Cincinnati will have the advantage of a choice between all the latest and most improved methods of municipal housecleaning.

A PROPOSED constitutional amendment has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature the adoption of which would enable Philadelphia to borrow money for the construction of subways and docks, when such subways and docks can be leased for sufficient sums to meet the interest on the debt, and to provide a sinking fund for redemption. The proposition has been severely attacked by several of the Harrisburg correspondents who think they discern a plan to advance selfish interests, but the Philadelphia Inquirer takes entire responsibility for the measure. Touching upon the causes leading to the proposition, the Inquirer says:

In casting around for financial relief for this city, the Inquirer became very much interested long before the Legislature met in the method of financing public improvements elsewhere. The subway in New York was constructed under an amendment of like nature, and the idea was that of the late Abram S. Hewitt, a former reform mayor of New York City. The Inquirer believed that such a plan was worth trying here, and the proposed amendment introduced by Mr. Reynolds is the result of its efforts.

There is no question that the method proposed has been adopted and has proved reasonably successful elsewhere. If private enterprise will not undertake a much needed public work, as very frequently is the case, the public itself must enter upon the undertaking, assuming all or a part of the expense and responsibility. Such a plan of financing as that brought forward in Philadelphia is almost as old as public credit itself. Otherwise there might be no great docks in Liverpool harbor today, there would be no Suez canal, the construction of a transcontinental railway in this country might have been delayed twenty or forty years, we would not have entered upon the construction of the Panama canal, and some of the great subway systems of American cities would remain on paper.

It does not follow that the Philadelphia proposition is the plot of political schemers simply because it involves the expenditure of public moneys, or, which is really the case, the investment of public moneys, in enterprises to be operated by private companies. A better reason for defeating the measure than any based upon the suspicions which are always rife at state capitals during sessions of Legislatures should be advanced before the proposition shall be dropped.

PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS, in the Independent, asks: "Why not write English?" evidently forgetting that the very best the average writer can do in this respect is to make an honest effort.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA is positive in his declaration that we have seen the end—or, rather, heard the end—of ragtime music. At least, he no longer produces this kind himself.

A DESPATCH from Albany informs us that the sponsors of the bill providing for direct nominations, introduced in both branches of the Legislature in response to the wishes of Governor Hughes, declare that it is neither "a surrender, a compromise, nor a piece of radicalism." Just what it is may be fairly seen without the aid of this assurance by glancing over its provisions. It requires the designation of candidates for nomination by party committees, instead of by party convention, as at present. All candidates for party committees are to be nominated by petition only. The petitions are to be signed by a specific number of enrolled voters, and the committeemen are to be elected annually. The basis of representation of each committeeman is made proportionate to the vote cast in his district for the candidate of his party for Governor at the preceding election. The state committee may be elected from congressional, senatorial or assembly districts, as the parties may for themselves determine.

The bill provides for an initial primary ballot, with the names of all the candidates grouped under the title to the office and numbered consecutively, a preferential position being allowed party candidates. All primaries are to be held on the same day, and there is to be general enrollment throughout the state. Party platforms are to be framed by a party council, to consist of the members of the state committee and the candidates nominated for state offices. In addition, provision is made for severe punishment for attempted corruption at the primaries, and the lavish expenditure of money is restrained by provisions limiting and defining the purposes for which money may be expended.

At first glance this bill would seem to be an attempt to substitute one machine for another—a new for an old one, and in all probability an improved machine.

ONE WAY of fastening one's name pretty securely upon the history of one's country is to be chairman of the ways and means committee when the tariff is to be revised.

### Montana for a Non-Partisan Judiciary

UNDER the terms of a legislative act just signed by the Governor of that state, Montana will henceforth make a distinction between judicial and other nominations. This will be emphasized by a provision which requires that all nominations for the judiciary shall be by petition, and another to the effect that nothing shall appear on the judiciary ballots to indicate that any political party has an interest in any of the persons named in connection with the nomination or the election. In some of the states the judiciary has been almost completely divorced from politics; in many states, however, it is still believed to be a good plan to regard a judgeship as a political office, to make it a reward for partisan services, and to hold one or the other of the two great party machines responsible for the outcome of their selections for the bench.

The Montana experiment will doubtless produce good results there and the results will be observed elsewhere. It cannot fail to exercise a very considerable influence in the right direction.

Judges who have been nominated and elected by political organizations have by no means, as a rule, proved deficient in integrity or ability, nor has it always been the case that the nonpartisan judge is above criticism or reproach. But it has been demonstrated beyond question that the efficiency and purity of the courts may be better preserved by removing the bench from all obligations to political parties or to those who dominate them.

THE PROPOSED salon of the National Academy of Design in Central Park, New York city, if constructed in accordance with present plans, would cover a plot of 30,000 square feet. The site of the old Arsenal, which it is proposed the academy shall replace, occupies only 10,000 square feet. Thus, at the very outset, the Academy wants 20,000 square feet of space more than is given up to the Arsenal site. Moreover, it is contended, the academy would hardly be satisfied with this. Once established in the park, it would be constantly tempted to reach out after additional space, knowing that such land as it might require would cost it nothing. The people of New York city, like the people of other American communities, have to be watchful of their interests in cases of this kind. The claims made by those who wish to trespass upon public parks are nearly always specious. Frequently the intentions of the would-be invaders are the highest. But they are not the less dangerous for this reason.

A BILL has passed both houses of the Legislature of the state of Washington which makes ownership of saloons by breweries and distilleries illegal. The presumption is that it will receive the signature of the Governor, in which event, it is said, it will affect more than two thirds of all the saloons in the state. As a measure which aims at the pernicious saloon influence quite apart from the liquor evil in general, it is original as well as radical. Assuming that the new enactment shall be honestly and efficiently enforced, it ought to have a very beneficial effect upon the political morals of the commonwealth.

Indeed, herein lies its principal advantage. It should very considerably lessen, if it does not wholly destroy, what is known as the "saloon pull" in towns and cities. The ownership of saloons by breweries and distilleries in Washington and elsewhere has aggravated the saloon evil during recent years because it has consolidated the liquor interests in communities and placed behind them the power of capital. Formerly, the unprincipled politician had to "see" all the saloons; latterly he has had to "see" only the representatives of the breweries and distilleries. Formerly the law-abiding and orderly element of the communities could deal with the individual saloon-keeper who conducted an obnoxious resort; latterly the power of the breweries and distilleries has often been wielded in defence of such characters.

Every step which the liquor interests take with the view of fortifying themselves results only in the weakening of their position. They have entered the retail liquor trade everywhere with the hope of placing the traffic on a substantial basis, and to this move, as much as to any other cause, may be ascribed the present widespread antagonism to the saloon among people who are neither temperance advocates nor prohibitionists, but who are opposed to all monopolistic tendencies.

The effect of the Washington law should be beneficial in every respect, and satisfactory alike to the moralist and the economist.

### The Monopolistic Saloon

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ARREST PRESIDENT OF IRON COMPANY IN "AGREEMENT" CASE

Frederick N. Rock Indicted on Charge of Conspiracy Against Boston in Selling Structural Steel.

### RELEASED ON BAIL

Three Counts Returned by Grand Jury to Which He Pleaded Not Guilty in the Court Today.

Frederick N. Rock, president of the Croft Iron Works of Boston, was arrested today, charged with conspiracy under one of the most sweeping indictments ever returned in Suffolk county and one which will thoroughly test the validity of the so-called "Boston agreement," which it is alleged, was entered into by almost every steel and iron manufacturer in Greater Boston, for the purpose of suppressing competition.

Mr. Rock surrendered himself to Inspector Armstrong at police headquarters and at noon was arraigned in the superior criminal court. He entered a plea of not guilty and was released on a bail of \$2000.

This indictment against Mr. Rock is the first case of any proportions to be brought to the notice of the grand jury by District Attorney Arthur D. Hill and coming as it did so soon after the announcement made last Saturday that the grand jury had failed to secure indictments against 39 steel manufacturers on a similar charge against the city of Boston, caused a decided furor in steel circles through Boston today. The announcements made last Saturday relative to the 39 steel cases in which no indictments were found, had led every one to believe that the last had been heard of the steel cases.

The indictment found against Mr. Rock contains three counts, all of which have the alleged "Boston agreement" for the basis. The first count charges that the defendant engaged in a conspiracy, and intended to cheat and defraud, and conspired to unreasonably restrain trade and suppress competition in obtaining contracts to furnish structural steel, and the money therefor, in excess of the fair and reasonable prices, by a collusive agreement to maintain and regulate prices for furnishing steel to persons and corporations.

The second count charges that he falsely pretended that there was real and open competition for bids, while the third count charges that he conspired to form a combine known as the "Boston agreement."

It was impossible today to ascertain how long it would be before the cases might be expected to be called for trial, but the general opinion is that the matter will assume such extensive proportions that it will be several weeks before it is brought to trial. Mr. Rock hurriedly left the court house as soon as his bondsmen who were with him had qualified and he refused to discuss the affair in any way.

### MINERS CONVENE TO DECIDE STRIKE

Whether Men Go Out April First or Remain at Work Depends on the Tri-District Delegates' Meeting.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Whether there is to be a strike by the anthracite miners, a lockout by the operators, or a suspension of mining after April 1 rests on the action taken by the tri-district miners' convention, which opened here at 10 a.m. today. The entire hard coal region is represented by 400 delegates.

"It will be for the delegates to decide," said Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, on the way to the convention hall. "I do not think any new demands will be made."

"I will ask the operators if we can have a public conference at Philadelphia next week so that the public can learn if there is justice in our claims."

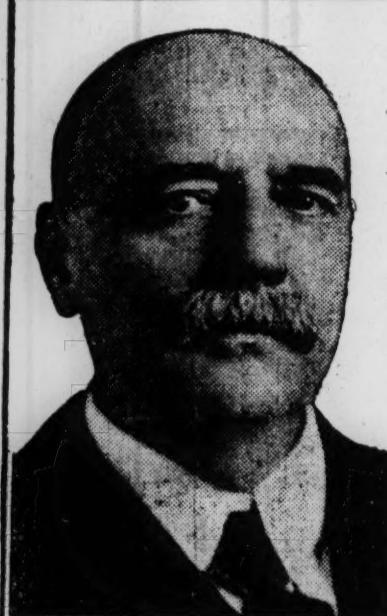
It is probable that negotiations between the operators and miners cannot be finished before April 1. On that day all mines will close to observe the anniversary of the eight-hour day.

#### MAYOR TO CUT BUDGET.

A cut of \$450,000 in the appropriation bill now before the common council will be made by Mayor Hibbard. The big cut comes in his reduction of the council's allowance for street paving by \$150,000. This is an increase of nearly half a million dollars over the mayor's first budget.

**MONEY GIVEN FOR FLOWERS.**  
WALTHAM, Mass.—Owen C. Shepard has given \$500 to the First Baptist Church in memory of his first wife. Mr. Shepard asked that the interest be devoted to purchasing flowers for the pulpit on Sundays.

Expect Governor Fort Will Sign Bill for New Jersey Ocean Parkway



GOV. JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.  
Chief executive of New Jersey, whose signature will give state beautiful boulevard.

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. John F. Fort is expected to sign at once the Ocean Parkway bill, which was passed Monday night by the House after Assemblyman Matthews of Hunterdon vainly tried to down the bill by loading it with amendments which would make the state responsible for constructing the boulevard as well as all highways between county seats in the state. The measure permits the seashore counties to complete the ocean parkway.

Mr. Vredenburgh of Monmouth promised the House that the work would be started at once by the counties and rushed through to completion this summer. The measure only needs the signature of Governor Fort to become law.

### BILLS AIMED AT ROAD OPPOSED

The committee on railroads this morning listened to the opposition on the bills of William B. Lawrence aimed at the New Haven railroad and its holdings of railroad or street railway stocks in this state.

Ex-Representative Charles A. Dean of Wakefield said that Massachusetts is being injured by staying with a condition of things which have left New England in the rear in business development. Boston has a splendid harbor and great possibilities of international trade; it was formerly in second place as a port, but is now fourth or fifth. If facilities had been utilized and laws carefully considered, this would not be so.

Mr. Dean said that he had laid it down as a public policy to obtain from public corporations all possible conveniences for the public; to get the lowest rates with the best possible service. On the other hand, we must give the corporations a chance to develop to meet present day conditions. We must either have state ownership or leave the railroads reasonably free to develop themselves.

The attorney-general has thrown upon the Legislature the relation of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven. Last year the committee on railroads proposed a drastic remedy in the bill to prevent the New Haven from voting the Boston & Maine stock which it owned and that it should be voted by the state through the railroad commission. This was nearer to state ownership than anything else which has ever been proposed in Massachusetts and was more radical than anything which will be passed for years to come.

Coal CUT COMING.

Coal prices will be cut this summer as usual, even if the strike in the collieries, which is said to be possible, does take place, according to opinions of leaders in the coal trade.

### ROOSEVELT IS GIVEN HEARTY FAREWELL AS HE SAILS AWAY

Ex-President Is Given a Notable "Send-off" on Atlantic Liner and Party of Friends Follow Ship Down Bay to Bid Final Good-Bye Before African Trip.

NEW YORK—Standing on the bridge of the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, his stocky form wrapped in an army overcoat and waving his black slouch hat to the thousands who cheered him from the pier, Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, sailed at 11:00 o'clock this morning for Naples, en route to British East Africa.

The ex-President shouted his well-known "Goodby and good luck" a score of times as the Hamburg slowly cleared, but his voice was lost in the pandemonium below. The crowd could see his white teeth snapping in characteristic manner. Kermit Roosevelt stood at his father's side, his head bared, less demonstrative than his sire, but apparently as much interested by the wonderful demonstration.

Colonel Roosevelt stood on the bridge for five minutes and as he withdrew to go to his suite a final farewell sounded after the ship and probably the greatest send-off ever given an American citizen drew to its unique close.

Hundreds of well known citizens were in the crowd that sought to do Mr.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT TAX OPPOSED AS STATUTE PLAN

Lawyer at State House Hearing Says They Are Not Property, and If They Are No Law Is Necessary.

The petitioner for legislation to impose a tax upon seats in the stock exchange, Representative William E. Weeks of Everett, failed to appear before the committee on taxation this morning in support of his bill, and no other person present advocated its passage. Ex-Representative Robert Luce of Somerville, as counsel for Clement, Parker & Co., members of the stock exchange, opposed the bill as containing legislation beyond the province of the Legislature.

He said the stock exchange is in the nature of a club, with its members admitted upon election and subject to expulsion for breaking its rules. The bill seeks to state in law that stock exchange seats shall be considered as property and thus become subject to taxation. If these seats are property, then the assessors can tax them at present; if they are not property, they cannot be taxed at all.

George B. Upham urged the committee to report in favor of his bill providing that billboards and posters shall pay an excise tax of 10 cents per foot; if the matter advertised upon them is not exclusively related to the premises occupied by them. Mr. Upham expressed the opinion that it is wholly unjust to tax a man an additional amount when he beautifies his premises, and then permit his neighbor to make the whole locality hideous by the erection of a billboard. He believed the bill constitutional.

Albert W. Putnam believed it the duty of the Legislature to place a restriction upon a business which is very objectionable to many persons using the highways and which is rapidly increasing.

The bill was opposed by John A. Sullivan, as counsel for the New England Bill Posters' Association. He said the bill plainly shows that the intent of the petitioners is not so much to get revenue from the business but to destroy it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEAS MADE

When the doors of the ladies' gallery at the State House were opened this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the crowd which up to that time had completely filled the corridor, crowded in and quickly occupied every seat, to be present when the suffrage amendment bill was considered.

Speaker Walker immediately ordered the men's gallery thrown open to the ladies, and this in turn was soon comfortably filled. The speaker's gallery, admission to which is only to be had by ticket, was also completely filled before the session began.

Early in the day Sergeant-at-arms Remington was requested to allow a demonstration by the suffragists upon the State House grounds, but he refused to grant the request. Soon after, three policemen were sent for to keep order, but upon their arrival found that there was little need for their services.

Only a number of committee reports are to be introduced at the beginning of the session, and the prospect is that the suffrage bill will be reached half or three quarters of an hour after the beginning of the session.

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### CITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN IS FAVERED BY BUSINESS MEN

What Four Prominent Men Say of Betterment Scheme

John C. Cobb, a prominent real estate operator, says that the commission's scheme for dock development provides facilities far in excess of the demands of the near future and that it showed the possibilities of the development of Boston as a port.

J. Randolph Coolidge, architect, says that the commission has treated the problems in an able and expert manner, and he recommends that the report be published, that it may go to the widest possible good.

Harvey White of the Boston Elevated Railway says that his company is already committed to heavy expenditures for improvements and developments as it will be able to carry for five years to come. He feels that the improvements now under way really carry out the intent of the commission's recommendations.

Sylvester Baxter, the secretary of the commission, declares that modern electrification has made feasible the scheme of terminal unification recommended by the commission.

While many of the business men of Boston say they have not had sufficient time to study the report of the metropolitan improvements commission to express themselves upon it, some are beginning to comment upon its recommendations.

The following statements were secured today by the Christian Science Monitor:

John C. Cobb, real estate operator and former president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, said:

"I have not seen the full report, but the abstracts printed in the papers seem to indicate that the commission has given the matter able and conservative consideration."

Its scheme for dock development pro-

vides facilities far in excess of the probable demands of the near future, but if I correctly interpret the report, the committee practically submit it as showing the possibilities of the development of Boston as a port, but are conservative in their recommendations for actual construction work. Beyond this I do not care to go in the discussion of the details of the report, until I have carefully read its full text."

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, architect, says: "The matter has been ably studied by the commission. The terminal problem of docks and the highway problem have been treated by competent experts. A further study not only of the engineering question, but also of the financial and legislative aspects is greatly to be desired."

In order to commend this report to men of means and action, it must be published and read. The public aspirations and the definite recommendations of this and other commissions will amount to nothing unless local enterprise and capital be enlisted to carry them into effect."

J. HARVEY WHITE of the Elevated Railway Company, while not discussing particular recommendations of the report, stated the attitude of his company on improvements as follows:

"I do not know what consideration the management may have given to the recommendations in the report, but I do know this, that the company stands committed to elevated and subway extensions that in the next five years will make it necessary for the company to pay returns upon \$40,000,000 of invested funds in addition to the investments upon which returns have had to be paid in previous years. This is about as heavy a burden as can be assumed in the near future. A development of rapid transit lines by elevated and subway structures and highway reservations has proceeded along lines of logical development."

"High speed lines of great carrying capacity already extend to the north as far as Sullivan square, to the east to East Boston, and to the south to Dudley street. An extension of the elevated line to the north from Sullivan square

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### JURY DISAGREES ON BATTIS CASE

Jurymen who heard the case charging ex-Alderman George H. Battis with larceny, in having padded bills which he contracted for the city of Boston while he was in the board of aldermen, this morning at 9:40 reported a disagreement, after having been locked in the jury room all night.

In reply to the question of Chief Justice Aiken, who heard the case and who asked if they could agree if given more time, the foreman replied that he believed it utterly impossible. Upon this the disagreement was recorded and the jury was dismissed. On the first ballot taken the jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal, and on the following ballot it stood 10 to 2 for acquittal, but the two members held out through the night for a conviction upward.

"The gentleman is not fair to the committee or to me," retorted Mr. Payne. "Any intelligent man, if he read the bill carefully, would see that it is a revision downward."

He stated, however, that as a revenue raiser the bill has an upward trend.

Then began an exposition of further items in the metal schedules, beginning with tin plate, declaring that a sufficient protection was contemplated to the industry.

### ARGUE FOR LOWER STANDARD ON MILK IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Continued Hearing at the State House Closed Today to Be Resumed on Next Thursday.

The continued hearing opened at the State House today upon the question of the milk standard, whether it shall be as at present, or a new standard of 12 per cent solids and 3 per cent fats, or no standard except that which the cow gives—pure milk—when Senator Cowee of Worcester, chairman of the committee on agriculture, announced that at adjournment this noon, the committee would continue its hearing to next Thursday morning at 10:30 a.m., when former Attorney-General Parker will make his arguments for a lower standard.

The Nimrod reached New Zealand to-day says:

"We learn from information received in London that the British Antarctic expedition of the ship Nimrod succeeded in reaching the south pole. The expedition was in charge of Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton. The news was received via cable from New Zealand this morning."

The Nimrod reached New Zealand to-day.

The expedition left London in July, 1907. Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, royal navy, in command.

Lieutenant Shackleton's chief means for his journey over the stretch to the South Pole were hardy Manchurian and Siberian ponies and a special automobile fitted with runners and other devices.

BOSTON IS DOUBTFUL

Pall Mall Gazette Prints a New Zealand Cablegram Telling of the Arrival of the "Nimrod" Expedition.

Ten Men Are Indicted As a Result of Work of William H. Edwards



WILLIAM H. EDWARDS.

"Big Bill" Edwards, the former Princeton football player, who is now street commissioner in New York city, is adding to his earlier fame by cleaning out the grafters in the street department.

NEXT—The grand jury has found indictments against 10 of the men arrested in connection with the street-cleaning frauds discovered last month by Commissioner Edwards.

The men indicted are Thomas Mauley, Daniel Leahy, Bernard Costello, Hugh McManus, Vito A. Mastro, James M. Murphy, Timothy Dempsey and John J. Dee, all foremen in the city's employ, and James Cleary, superintendent of the sixth inspection district.

The most important indictment was that found against T. Leonard McBean, partner in the firm of Daly & McBean, contractors.

William Crimmins, who was held in bail by the magistrate at the time of the original charges, was not indicted. The 10 men held were told to appear today before Judge Crain, in general sessions, to plead to the indictments.

### ANNUAL BUDGET FOR BROOKLINE

The annual appropriations for the town of Brookline have been submitted and amount to \$1,511,262.41 for a period of 11 months.

Of this amount the committee recommends for public schools \$205,799, divided as follows: High, \$41,831; grammar and primary, \$102,391; kindergarten, \$16,315; manual training and domestic arts, \$22,644; general school expenses, \$18,618; evening and vacation schools, \$2000 each. For maintenance of the public library, \$19,500.

WHITLA BOY RETURNED.

CLEVELAND, O.—The little Whitla boy of Sharon, Pa., who was kidnapped last week and held for a \$10,000 ransom, has been returned to his parents unharmed.

CORNWALL (ONT.) HOTEL BURNED.

MONTREAL, Que.—The Windsor Hotel at Cornwall, Ont., was destroyed early today. There were three fatalities.

The meeting was organized by electing Herbert G. Woodworth chairman and John Hopkins secretary and treasurer.

The object of the meeting as stated by the chairman was to bring some pressure to bear on the representatives at Washington so that they may take up the cause of the New England tea merchants.

The following committees were appointed:

A committee to prepare the petition to send to the retail grocers, consisting of J. H. Moir, John Peabody and C. E. Hanscom.

A committee to enlist the interest of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the Retail Grocers' Association, the Board of Trade and any others

# Cablegrams and Correspondence Today From All Over the World

## Egyptian Wins Cairo Marathon

Ibrahim Comes in First in Long Race—Great Interest Taken in Event by Englishmen.

CAIRO, Egypt.—Africa has ever been the home of the fleet-footed. Egypt has once more proved this in her recent marathon race where the Egyptian soldier, Ibrahim Asr Ibrahim, won the day by covering the distance of 18½ miles in the space of 2h. 5m. 17s.

The race was from Cairo to the brilliant suburbs of Helouan whose race-course was the finishing post. The roads leading up to it had been splendidly decorated with flags and bunting. The sun was very hot at times but not at all oppressive.

As the troops were on maneuvers near Helouan, the men of the 1st battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers were present with their band which played a fine selection of music during the afternoon. The officers attended in khaki and one might almost have imagined oneself at Aldershot.

After some preliminary athletics, the boards marking the movements of the runners nearing Helouan from Cairo claimed everybody's attention. On passing Meadi Gardens, rifleman J. Jones of the 4th battalion Field Brigade had been first, Corporal C. Dack of same regiment second, and private Ibrahim Asr Ibrahim of the 6th battalion Egyptian Army, third. At station C, Gunner Rivers of the Royal Garrison Artillery was first, Dack second and Ibrahim third. At San Giovanni Ibrahim had taken the first place, Jones was still second and A. P. Marson was third. Hardly had the figures been posted when the arrival of the first man was announced. Preceded by a mounted policeman, Ibrahim Asr Ibrahim appeared to be going easily and after walking a short distance opposite the grand stand, rounded the corner home at a run. As he touched the tape a hurricane of applause broke loose.

No other runner was in sight yet and



RUNNERS IN AN EGYPTIAN FOOT RACE.

Egyptian national pride was immensely elated over the triumphal victory of the Mohammedan soldier.

Three minutes and 43 seconds later came Mr. A. P. Marson, winner of the second prize, who also got a splendid ovation from native and foreign alike as he crossed the tape. Three minutes and 12 seconds later after him came the third, Rifleman Jones, and still the enthusiasm did not abate.

The other competitors who reached the goal within the three hours show a picturesque medley of names characteristic of the Egypt of today. Privates Doyle and Green, Corporals Pike and Dack just won over one Ahmed Shakir, while Ibrahim Ismail, J. Georgiades, (the only

Greek winner) and Mohamed Khalifa, a gentleman from the Pyramids, got ahead of Bombardier Smith and Corporal McGuire. The last man is Yusef Aly Sheeheen.

General Sir John Maxwell called upon the successful competitors to receive their prizes and Lady Gorst presented the awards amidst unceasing applause of the crowd. Sir John, as vice-president, thereupon thanked Lady Gorst, Prince Ibrahim Pasha and Prince Mohamed Aly

for having given the most valuable of the prizes and three cheers were given for all three. Every one felt that the race which had just come to an end was the biggest event in the history of sport in Egypt.

## PAN-SLAVISM IN RUSSIA NOT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Pan-Slavism in Russia, of which much has been said as a great factor in the Balkan crisis, is in reality much more of an abstract idea than a political movement. But given the peculiarities of Slav character this abstract Slavic idea is capable of arousing the mass of Russians, even though individually they care little for either Bulgarians and Serbs or Czechs and Slovaks.

Since the wave of Pan-Slavism which swept eastern Europe in the sixties and which produced the "Slavonic Benevolent Society," the trend has undergone profound changes, and while the society still exists and holds meetings the modern exponents of Russian Pan-Slavism are doubtless the founders of the "Society for Mutual Intercourse Between the Slavonic Peoples." This is the organ of the Neo-Slavonic movement.

It is a peculiar fact, too striking to be casual, that the difference between the two societies is mainly a geographical one, that is to say, while the older society focused its activities on the Balkan Slavs, and is still distinctly trans-Danubian in scope, the new one turns emphatically to the Slavs of Austria, above all to the Czechs in the north, but also to the Slovenes on the southern slopes of the Alps. That the difference of creed which in the old society evidently played an important part is entirely disregarded by the Neo-Slavonic movement is evidence of the increased intellectuality of its bonds.

By turning to the Austrian Slavs, the Russian Pan-Slavists resolutely faced one of the greatest problems of the Russian empire, the Polish question.

This, of course, was not given to the older movement since the sixties brought the Polish upheaval whose suppression for decades precluded a rapprochement.

The fraternization between Russians and Czechs, emphatic and ardent as it is, is really secondary in importance to the attitude of the Russian Poles, who expressed to the Russian, Czech and Slovenc delegates to the Pan-Slavic congress the possibility at least of an agreement.

The Neo-Slavonic movement looks to the future, while the older one unconsciously clings to the past. Many Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin students and officers were present at the recent meeting of the "Slavonic Benevolent Society," and the reading of a paper on the "Church at the Shipka Pass" is characteristic of its tendency to hark back to a phase of Russian policy which it has completely outgrown.

Russian public sentiment in 1857 is said to have forced the government's hand to come to the rescue of the southern Slavs, and it is possible that the Russian government at that moment would not have done so unless compelled by the masses. But the fact remains that its policy for years back had been framed with a view to an invasion of the Balkans.

At the present time public sentiment is considerably less pro-Serb than it is anti-German. Bulgaria's unexpected rise and consolidation, her close friendship with Rumania, and her altered relations with Austria, the new regime in Turkey, and, above all, the Anglo-Russian entente have transformed the Russian Balkan policy so thoroughly that little is left of the old standpoint.

On the other hand, the new Pan-Slavic gravitation toward the Austrian Slavs exactly characterizes the new policy which sees in Austria not so much a rival power in southeastern Europe as the vanguard of German advance toward the east. Hence the new tactics of detaching the Austrian Slavs, winning over or encircling the Magyars and Rumanians, and thereby cutting off the German advance.

## BOSTON IMPROVEMENT PLAN FAVORED BY BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

through Everett into Malden is to be made in the near future. The Forest Hills extension from Dudley street to Forest Hills on the south will be in use in a few months.

A subway from Harvard square in Cambridge to the Park street station in Boston is soon to be built. An elevated structure from North station entrance through the West End of Boston to Lechmere square is being built, and a subway known as the Riverbank subway is soon to be constructed from Park street into the Back Bay district. These last three structures will all provide rapid transit and great carrying capacity in north-westerly, westerly and southwesterly direction from the business center of Boston.

SYLVESTER BAXTER, secretary of the metropolitan improvement commission, said: "The idea of terminal unification for Boston is by no means a new one, and nobody can claim proprietary rights in it. Electrification has now made feasible the idea. And the very careful studies of manifold phases of the problem made by the metropolitan improvements commission show that the most practicable lines, avoiding so far as possible the numerous obstacles existing in a great urban center, are to be found in the plan recommended."

One who is much interested in the question, but who does not wish his name to be used, says: "The report raises three problems: legislative, financial and engineering; the last may be divided into two, the terminal and dock problem, and the highway problem."

"There is but little consideration likely to give the question at this session of the Legislature," he says, "for the reasons that no one outside of the commission is adequately prepared at this time to discuss it with the committee that is already overworked, the committee on

metropolitan affairs. I would be well satisfied if the report was printed at this time, and a reference made of some of its varied sections to existing commissions, such as the railroad commissioners and the harbor and land commission for a further report on their particular phases of the question."

"Financially," he said, "private capital alone will not undertake to carry out the recommendations of the commission, and the state should not, for taxes are already sufficiently high. We can but hope that private capital can be sufficiently interested to ask the state to lend its credit to aid the project."

"Manufacturers, shippers, transportation companies, and all parties of interest must join to bring about the better conditions that the commission points out. This is what is necessary to secure the docks and terminals. Boston has the opportunity to gain much of the Northwest trade, if she provides herself with proper facilities. Western trade is recognized generally to be shut out on account of the lift over the mountains in western Massachusetts."

"The dock question is a large and valuable one, and it is to be hoped that a company or companies will be formed with capital subscribed, conditioned upon the aid of the state in credit with perhaps some supervision, to bring about results."

"The highway question is largely to see that a general consulting board be formed so that in future building in the metropolitan district, the highways of the different cities will hit each other."

Mayor Hibbard said he had been trying to get a chance to read the report of the commission, but so far had been unable to study the document sufficiently to be ready to say anything about it.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World Large Squad at Harvard

## YALE LOOKS FOR A THIRD VICTORY IN SUCCESSION

Special Effort Being Made by University Golf Association to Capture College Title Again This Year.

## A GOOD SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the announcement of the schedule of the Yale University Golf Club for 1909, interest at this college begins to increase regarding the prospects of capturing another intercollegiate championship at this sport in September, when the college tournament is to be held.

The outlook this year is decidedly good as the team will lose only two of last year's champions. There are a number of new players of exceptional promise to fill these vacancies made by graduations. Among the new men may be mentioned H. P. Scott, Jr., '12; R. A. Gardner, '12, and R. Hunter, '11.

Special efforts are being made to interest a large number of students to come out for the class teams this year. Yale has won the team championship for two years in succession and a strong effort is to be made to equal or exceed Harvard's record of four successive victories. The following men will have charge of their class teams during the spring work: M. C. Lightner, '09; E. L. Beatty, '09 S.; B. P. Merriman, '10; W. B. Langford, '10 S.; H. P. Scott, Jr., '11; H. G. Legg, '11, and H. Wilson, '12.

The following is the schedule for 1909: April 1—Harvard Cup at Hartford; April 1—New Haven Cup at New Haven; 8—W. Burn Golf Club at Stamford; 15—Greenwich Country Club at Greenwich; 22—Williams College at Nasau; 29—T. N. Williams Cup at Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J.; Sept. 13—Inter-collegiate golf tournament at Rye, N. Y.

## FRESHMEN HAVE TEN MATCHES

The Harvard Athletic Committee at its meeting Monday afternoon settled a number of minor matters, but put over until tomorrow the approval of the football schedule, the appointment of football managers and the consideration of abolishing basket ball. S. H. Bowles '12 of Springfield was approved as assistant manager of the 1912 baseball team. The appointment of D. Rice '12 as manager of the team had been made at an earlier meeting.

Ralph Lowell '12 of Chestnut Hill was made manager of the 1912 crew, and C. Amory, Jr., '12 of Walpole, N. H., was appointed assistant manager.

Permission was given the winning crew in the annual class race to go to Worcester later for a race on Lake Quinsigamond with the Worcester High School a three-bagger apiece.

## MANY CHANGES MADE IN CREWS

New Men Take the Places of Some Who Have Been Rowing in Harvard Class Eights.

A number of radical changes were made in the orders of the Harvard University class crews Monday, when some new men and those dropped from the University squad reported for the first time.

The senior boat noted the biggest shakeup, O. Wood '09, who reported for the first time, going in at No. 3. The crew seemed to improve greatly with the new order. This class sent out a second crew for the first time. Coach Brown went out as coxswain in the first junior and senior crews. In the sophomore crew Beane and Jewett went in at Nos. 5 and 7 respectively, necessitating a general shakeup, which was for the better. The orders of the crews as they rowed Monday are as follows:

Senior crew—Stroke, Williams; 7. Richards; 6. Butler; 5. Richardson; 4. Haines; 3. Smith; 2. Bowditch; 1. Vaughan; coxswain, coach Brown.

Second senior—Stroke, Kemp; 7. Morrison; 6. Turner; 5. Curlass; 4. Barton; 3. Medium; 2. Locke; bow, Pickering; coxswain, Edwards.

Junior crew—Stroke, Martin; 7. Hadden; 6. Hill; 5. Platt; 4. Frye; 3. Chapin; 2. Maxwell; bow, Morgan; coxswain, coach Atkins.

Sophomore crew—Stroke, Peabody; 7. Jewett; 6. Perkins; 5. Beane; 4. Eliot; 3. Small; 2. Ellis; bow, Burden; coxswain, Everett.

Second sophomore—Stroke, Williams; 7. Keen; 6. Beal; 5. Jackson; 4. Borst; 3. Hobart; 2. Heath; bow, Hopkins; coxswain, Cox.

## With the Ball Clubs

### NEW YORK BEATS AUSTIN.

DALLAS, Tex.—The New York National went to Sherman Monday and defeated the Austin College boys, 5 to 2. Seymour donned his uniform and went out in the afternoon, but had no part in the practise.

### BROOKLYN'S REST.

JACKSONVILLE—No practise was held by the Brooklyn's Monday. Next Saturday's exhibition game with the South Atlantic league champions will practically be Brooklyn's farewell appearance here on the diamond this season. Sunday the entire team leaves for Macon.

### ALTRICK IN FAIR FORM.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Chicago American substitutes defeated Sacramento, 4 to 2, Monday. Altrick pitching and Shaw catching the entire game. The former was hit safely 10 times, while Brown allowed but six, but some of these were long ones. Purtell getting a double and triple, and Welday and Beall a three-bagger apiece.

### STOPS INTER-LEAGUE GAMES.

CHICAGO—The Detroit and Washington teams of the American league will not play any more exhibition games with each other or with any other teams in that league, according to orders issued by President Ban Johnson. The prohibition was issued to all club owners in the circuit. These two are the only teams which have offended. Baseball law forbids exhibition games between clubs of the same league during the championship season.

### DARTMOUTH TO VISIT ANDOVER.

ANDOVER—Arrangements are being made to have the Dartmouth team practise with the Phillips-Andover squad on the latter's diamond during the early part of April. It is most likely that the squad will arrive here April 5 and remain till April 14, provided the grounds are in proper condition for baseball at that time. As the annual spring trip of the Dartmouth team has been given up this year the trip to Andover has been offered as a substitute.

### NEWMARK DEFEATS NEW YORK.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—The Newark Eastern league team defeated the New York Americans Monday by a score of 8 to 6. It was a great day for Joe McGinnity. He pitched the first six innings for the Newark's and kept the hitting down. The Americans played pretty poor ball in the first three innings. The fielders did not seem to play well together. Laporte was the weak spot in the infield. There was some fast work by Chase, Knight and Elberfeld.

### PLAN TO PLAY CONTINUOUSLY.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Vernon team of the Pacific Coast league has been organized for the purpose of keeping the outlaw California league from coming into Los Angeles. The grounds of the new club are at Vernon, just outside the city limits of Los Angeles, and are still in crude condition.

It was decided by the Pacific Coast League to put two teams in Los Angeles and Portland this year in order to keep the outlaw league from entering these cities. One team will be playing at home all the time, so that the public will have continuous ball. In San Francisco one team will be at home while the other is away.

### MOTOR RACES BEGIN TODAY.

DAYTONA, Fla.—Today marks the opening of the seventh annual automobile tournament and races here. Several of the big motor cars were out on the course Monday, particularly among the amateurs, testing out their machines.

D. B. Brown, the millionaire sportsman and automobile enthusiast, will drive car in all the amateur races and will make a strenuous effort to establish new world's records for the course.

Carl L. Bates, the young aeroplane, announced that he would endeavor to make a trial flight on the beach Monday morning with his own designed and constructed aeroplane, but the velocity of the wind was such that he would not take the chances.

### NEW TROPHY FOR TECH ATHLETES.

Maj. Frank H. Briggs, Technology '81, has announced that he will present each year a silver cup to the track athlete who makes the best all-round record.

### NOTES.

Willie Hopp defeated Charles Parker at 18.2 billiards Monday 400 to 116.

James Yule of Beverly played 13 simultaneous games of checkers Monday, winning seven, losing 3 and drawing 3.

Volkmann school graduates have presented three handsome cups to be competed for by the class track teams of the school. The cups are known as the Harvard, Yale and Cornell.

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has issued a very handsome souvenir of the meets held under its sanction.

A 10-mile open handicap race is to be held in Lynn May 1. H. E. Buxton, physical director of the Lynn Y. M. C. A. has charge of it.

### CONCORD—The local golf club has arranged a number of tournaments for this spring and early summer as follows.

April 19, bogey 24, medal 30, Women's Golf Association field day.

May 1, bogey 8, medal, best nine holes less one-third handicap; 15, bogey 22, medal; 29, bogey 31 (decoration day).

June 5, bogey 12, medal, best nine holes less one-third handicap; 17, bogey 19, medal; 26, bogey.

July 3, medal; 5, bogey.

### AMHERST NAMES YERRALL.

AMHERST—George Randall Yerrall, Jr., of Springfield has been elected assistant manager of the Amherst College Hockey Association.

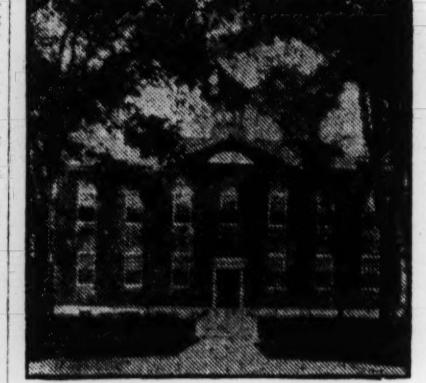
### YALE LOOKS FOR A THIRD VICTORY IN SUCCESSION

## Plan Extension to Include Swimming Tank

Phillips Andover Academy Students Expect to Raise Sufficient Money to Carry Out Project.

### COMMITTEES NAMED

ANDOVER—That Phillips-Andover Academy is to have a swimming tank was almost definitely assured at a mass meeting of the student body held recently. Various committees consisting of members of each of the four classes were appointed to look after the collecting of money, the location and the construction. As the entire matter is in the hands of



Borden Gymnasium as it is now.

the students, it is expected that they will raise the required amount of \$50,000 for its construction. The amount pledged by each of the classes thus far is as follows: 1909, \$11,095; 1910, \$9,150; 1911, \$7,925; 1912, \$3,905, making a total of \$32,075.

Three committees have been chosen,

namely, a finance committee consisting of A. Thompson, C. J. Martin and J. E.

Greenough; a building committee consisting of B. H. Hayes, E. R. Braund and

D. C. Dougherty, and a committee on

printed matter consisting of F. A. Good-

hue, F. R. Large and R. E. Litchfield.

All the plans have not as yet been

taken up in detail, for the committee considers that procuring the funds is the first thing to be done. It seems probable, however, that the building will be added to the rear of the present Borden gymnasium, the swimming tank being on a level with the locker rooms. There will probably be at least one more story to the building, which will contain a lounging room. This room will furnish an excellent place for mass meetings or gatherings of any nature.

The committee hopes to have sufficient money in hand so that they can break ground for the new building by com-

mencement day.

### RIFLE TRIALS HELD THIS WEEK

Preliminaries for Places on the American Team to Shoot for the International Trophy Next Week.

WASHINGTON—The work of selecting the American team is now in progress, and during the week the try-outs will take place on the Washington ranges. Most indoor shooting in this country is at 50 feet, and as the international match is to be at 75 feet, considerable practise has been going on among coaches, and especial attention will be given to individual coaching. All men who show any ability in punting, drop kicking or place kicking will be given every opportunity for further development. Coach Haughton will outline the work for spring practise at a meeting to be held in the trophy room of the union Thursday evening.

In the match there will be 30 shots per man, in strings of five. The conditions are very liberal, admitting of any position, any rifle of not over 230 calibre, and any sights not containing glass. The Americans, who shoot principally off-hand at this distance, would have preferred that at least a portion of the shots should have been fired from the shoulder, but, of course, the conditions suggested are agreeable. The society of Miniature Rifle Clubs has obtained a handsome trophy for the match, which will be held for one year by the winning country, and then compete for again, as this will now be an annual event.

The matches this year will exceed anything ever seen in the rifle world in this country. Congress has increased the appropriation available, and there will be an entirely new arrangement of the teams into three divisions, with prizes for each division. Almost every state and territory will be represented, and all branches of the regular service, together with the naval academy, a team from West Point is not expected

to qualify for today's playing. The scores:

AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 K1-KB3	K1-QB3
3 K1-B3	K1-B3
4 K1-B3	K1-B3
5 P-Q5	B-K5
6 B-Q2	P-Q5
7 K1-K5	B-K5
8 K1-K15	B-K5
9 Bx3	Q-K
10 P-B4	P-K3
11 P-K3	Q-KP
12 K1-B3	K1-KK5
13 Q-Q2	P-B5
14 K1-K	P-B4
15 P-K13	K1-K6
16 P-K13	Q-K14
17 K1-P	Q-K10
18 K1-K3	B-K4
19 K1-K2	B-K5
20 B-Q1	R-B2
21 R-B2	R-B2
22 Bx1	RxR
23 K1-K7	R-K1
24 P-Q13	R-K1
25 Q-R13	RxR
26 QxR (ch)	R-B2
27 Q-B6	RxK
28 RxR (ch)	RxR
29 KxR	Q-K6
30 C-K2	Q-B5 (ch)
31 K-K1	Q-B5 (ch)
32 K-B2	Q-B5 (ch)
33 K-K1	Q-B5 (ch)
34 K-R2	Q-B5 (ch)
35 K-B2	Q-B5 (ch)
36 K-K1	Q-B5 (ch)
37 K-R2	Q-K3
38 K-B2	Q-K3
39 Q-B7 (ch)	Resigns

Team totals..... 295 537 516 1578

### WINTHROP YACHT.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Harvard University association football team defeated Princeton here Monday afternoon by the score of 1 to 0. The game was close and exciting throughout, but, owing to a high wind, the shooting of both teams was inaccurate. Harvard's defense was especially good and it was chiefly due to their excellent work that the Princeton forwards were unable to score.

The men now at the training table are

Weed, Kelley, Sanger, Day, Names, Simon,

Aitchinson, Sutton, Clark, Backus,

Horton, Stevens, Beyea, Hollister, Seagrevs, Wurst, Bullen, Bradford and Lafferty.

### MANY COACHES FOR CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell football field committee has selected three coaches for next year and in doing so fixed a new policy of calling back the younger alumni to act as coaches. Ex-Captain Walder of last year's football team, O'Rourke and A. H. Hutchinson are the men named, though it is announced that others will soon be selected. The committee also announced that one of the most prominent football alumni would be here, though his name is for the present withheld. It is stated here, however, that Reed, '98, is the man.

### AMERICAN POLO TEAM WINS.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Burlingame polo team won the closing game of the national polo tournament at Coronado Monday defeating the Ranleigh team of England, 5

## Senator Lodge Explains Tariff Needs

Colleague of W. Murray Crane in First Public Utterance on the Provisions of the Payne Bill.

### OUTLINES NEW IDEAS

LOWELL, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as the chief speaker before the Lowell Board of Trade Monday night on the subject "The Tariff as a Practical Business Question" advocated a stamp tax on checks as producing an income from those best able to pay it, a proper tax on immigrants, high taxes on tobacco, beer and whiskey, but announced his belief that it is not advisable on general principles to impose a national tax on incomes or inheritances.

It was Senator Lodge's first public utterance on the present tariff agitation. He declared that Massachusetts has a greater interest in tariffs than any other single state in the Union, owing to the great diversity of her industries, and that the present proposed tariff appears to provide fairly well for the industries of this state.

The great feature of the new bill he declared to be the maximum and minimum principle of schedules and this feature he said would not be eliminated whatever other changes might come during the passage of the measure through the House and Senate.

James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Merchants Association, the first speaker, urged a consolidation of interests in New England to work for industrial improvements.

Senator Lodge said: "I think the time has come for a tariff revision. I think there are changes which can be made with great advantage to our industries. I am glad it has been undertaken."

"The cotton schedule is practically unchanged, and I think is satisfactory to the cotton industry. The cotton industry, or the art of weaving cotton, has spread very widely throughout the United States, and it is astonishing what a modifying effect it has had on free trade principles in the South. They have ceased to attack the duties which protect the cotton textiles."

"It is of great importance to Massachusetts that she should have free hides for her shoe and leather industries. That is in the bill as reported from the ways and means committee of the House. Every effort will be made by those who have the honor to represent you to retain them."

"We must have protection of all industries or we must have none. It must be a revenue tariff or it must be a protective tariff. The one tariff that is unbearable is the tariff that gives protection to one industry and refuses it to another. The duty on hides is not a protective duty."

"There are two other features that are of very great importance. One is the maximum and minimum clause. We do not quarrel with other people imposing their tariff and we do not think that they have any right to complain of ours; but we do demand that we should enter every market on equal terms with other nations and that can only be brought about by a properly adjusted maximum and minimum tariff scale. That is one of the greatest advantages to be gained from this new tariff."

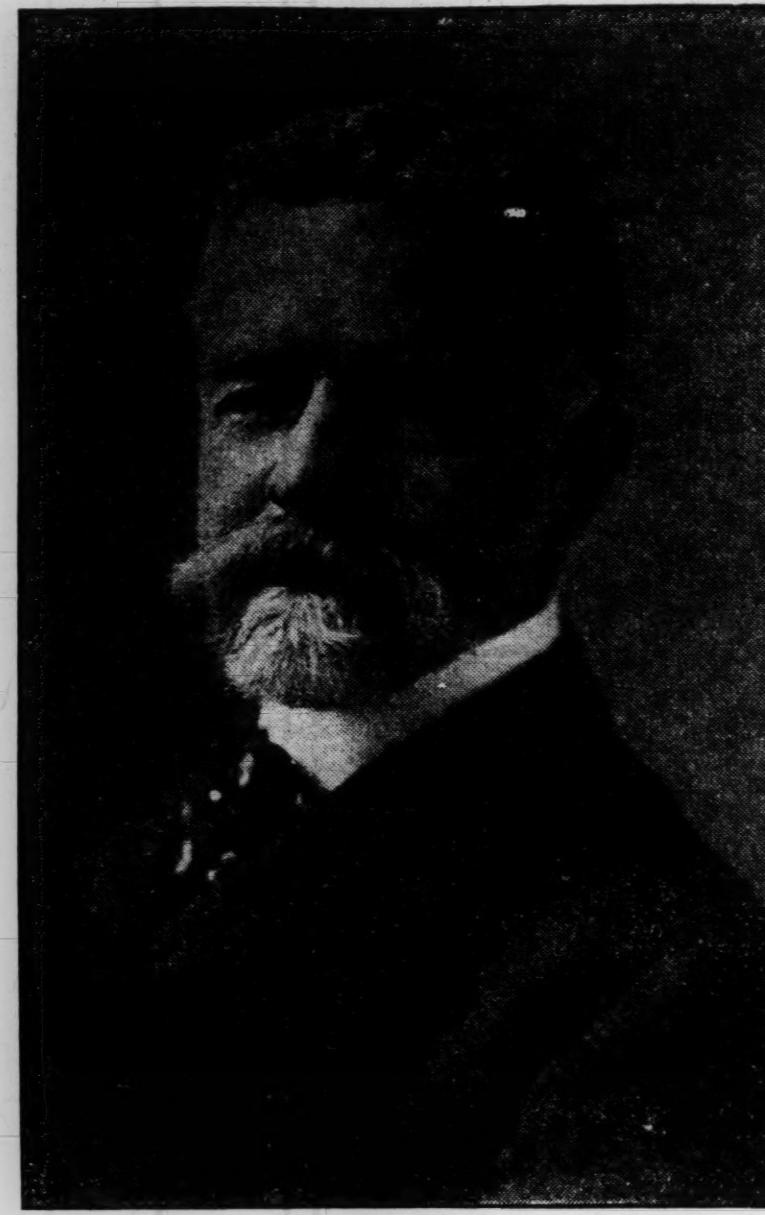
"There is a deficit this year of from 100 to 130 millions. The expenses have been definitely growing. I think there are some reductions in expenses that can be made. I think there has been a good deal of extravagance and some recklessness that can be stopped. In the direction of the defense of the country we cannot afford parsimony. It is poor economy to save money by cutting down your army and still more your navy. Nevertheless, there are many places where in the aggregate millions might be saved."

"The improvement of business will increase the revenues, but we cannot avoid some taxation. The House bill proposes as a main source of that to impose an inheritance tax. I do not see why I should not say now that I do not think there is any need of resorting at this time to a tax that is so severe as that would be. It is a natural revenue for the state and the people would not tolerate, I think, both national and state taxes. There are other subjects of taxation that will cause no distress to anyone. There is, for example, a stamp on bank checks. That is the only tax I know that falls exclusively on the people who can afford to pay. That tax ought to yield some \$15,000,000."

"The next tax I am going to mention is one that has not been widely suggested. It is a capitalization tax. I can see no reason why that tax of \$4 should not be increased. These people coming to our country greatly improve their condition. Without paying a dollar of taxes they become immediate recipients of all of our benefits. We could increase some of the duties on tobacco, beer and whisky."

"We must put our banking and currency system on a permanent basis, and make it according to the best lines which finance and modern conditions demand. We must go to the same basis which is employed in the great banks of England, France and Germany, the gold reserve. More than that, I think we must provide, the way Germany has provided, for an issue of currency in times of stress, which will go out when there is a period of stress, and be driven automatically when the stress is passed."

"These are merely outlines. There is a great gulf between stating principles and putting them into legislative form. I anticipate, with the successful passage of these measures and the necessary action which will follow a year of depression, that the country in the next few years will enjoy another great period of success and material prosperity."



UNITED STATES SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Massachusetts statesman's first public utterance on the national revenue and protection problem is a plea for stability. He would tax intoxicating liquors but not incomes.

## BOSTON ART DEALERS PRAISE FREE LIST CLAUSE IN TARIFF

J. Pierpont Morgan, who is said to possess an art collection worth not less than \$15,000,000, which is stored in his London house, is said to be more benefited than any other American citizen by the clause in the Payne tariff bill admitting works of art over 20 years old. Under the new measure Mr. Morgan could bring the works of art into the United States free of duty.

Boston art dealers as a rule are favorably inclined to the new measure.

L. A. Bigelow, of the firm of Bigelow & Jordan, said:

"The provision seems to me to be a wise one. I think it will be an advantage generally to people in this country intellectually, even if it does not materially affect commercial lines. It will be something, surely, to have such a collection as that of Mr. Morgan in London brought to this country. I personally am in favor of the new tariff. It certainly can be of no harm, and I think the majority of art dealers favor it."

Frank W. Bayley, proprietor of the Copley Gallery on Newbury street, said: "Personally, I am well pleased with the art clause in the new tariff bill; however, as I deal exclusively with American paintings perhaps I look at the matter with a different view. The new amendment ought to be very pleasing, it seems to me, to American painters, as it will be the means of bringing into this country a great number of masterpieces, at least 20 years old, and those painted before is absurd. The majority of pictures are not dated, and no end of difficulties would be found in determining the date of many works of art."

"If any similar clause is to be inserted it should refer to the date of the passing out of the artist rather than to the date of the execution of the work. In any event a 20-year period is altogether insufficient; 100 years is short enough time."

"We cannot understand how the free art advocates can speak of a practical unanimity of the artists in favor of free art."

G. D. Low of the Shreve, Crump & Low Co.:

"I thoroughly approve of the removal of the imposition of duty upon works of art over 20 years old, as proposed by the new tariff regulations. It is time this was done and such a duty never should have existed."

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING IS HELD

Persons interested in woman suffrage thronged Symphony Hall last evening to the number of several hundred. There were five speakers, and the meeting was presided over by Mrs. John E. Crowley. About 50 white-robed college and working girls acted as ushers. A great part of the success of the meeting is due to the efforts of Mrs. R. Y. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Massachusetts League, who engaged the hall and made all arrangements on two days' notice.

The principal speaker was Charles Edward Russell, who spoke about social and political conditions in Australia and New Zealand. Other speakers were Miss Leonora O'Reilly, a teacher in the Manhattan trade school for girls; the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cumming Hall.

## FIRE IN SOMERVILLE HOUSE.

Fire in a four-story wooden apartment house at Bow street and Wesley park, Somerville, Monday night, drove out 12 families for a short time. The damage was about \$600. The cause is not known. The building is owned by E. C. Drouet and had 50 occupants.

## LONG TO ADDRESS WOMEN.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long will speak before the Watertown Woman's Club next Monday afternoon on the effect that the world's cruise will have on the American navy.

## WAKEFIELD KEEPS LIGHTING PLANT

Wakefield will retain its municipal lighting plant and pay its town officers' salaries as usual, according to action taken Monday night at town meeting.

A year ago a committee of nine was appointed to consider whether it were best for the town to abandon the municipal plant or purchase the current. This committee eventually reported in favor of abandoning the plant, which had been operated at a loss. As the report of this committee was contrary to recent recommendations of the light commissioners another committee was appointed. Monday night this committee reported that with certain repairs and alterations the municipal lighting plant could be made doable service.

The committee of 31 appointed last year, which would have the town officers serve gratis, was not upheld.

## SENATOR ROOT TAKES THE FLOOR

WASHINGTON—Senator Root for the first time since becoming a United States Senator took the floor Monday. He presented several petitions.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, recognized the New York senator as "the senator from Pennsylvania," and amid laughter quickly corrected his mistake.

Mr. Root enjoyed the error and smilingly nodded to the president pro tem.

## MOVE FOR UNIFORM STATE AUTO LAWS AIDS NEW ENGLAND

The Massachusetts highway commission is pleased over the outcome of its recommendation for uniform automobile legislation in the New England states, as already Vermont and Rhode Island legislatures have enacted laws that are very similar, and Maine and New Hampshire are expected to take similar action before prorogation.

One of the matters discussed at the conference of New England governors in this city last fall was this topic of uniform automobile legislation. As a result the Massachusetts highway commission was directed to compile a draft that could be adopted by all the states. Naturally, this work was done after a study of the laws in force, so that in some cases it did not require many amendments to bring it in uniformity with what the Massachusetts officials desired.

At present the measure is pending in the Legislature of this state and the registration charge is finding the most opposition. The commission say, however, that more income must be derived from somewhere, as the automobiles are damaging the state highways now to almost \$400,000 a year and each mile of new highway added will increase the annual damage.

## CORPORATION GAINS SEVEN MILLIONS IN TELEPHONE PROFITS

NEW YORK—The annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which was submitted to the stockholders today, showed a substantial improvement in the earnings of the corporation. The total earnings of the combined telephone companies showed an increase over the previous year of \$7,000,500, while the total expenses increased but \$3,101,100. The balance of net earnings was \$45,974,000. After deducting \$11,034,500 for interest and \$21,338,100 for dividends, there was left \$13,601,400 in undivided profits. The combined balance sheets showed total assets of \$808,044,200, with a surplus of \$31,599,000, and depreciation and other reserves of \$40,480,300.

## CHURCH CLUBS IN FEDERATION

Delegates From Fifty Associations in Greater Boston Meet to Organize at the Old South Chapel.

Delegates from 50 clubs in various Greater Boston churches met on Monday evening at the chapel of the Old South Church and formed a new association to be known as "The Boston Federation of Men's Church Organizations."

The object of the federation as incorporated in the constitution is "to facilitate the cooperation of the men of church organizations and religious clubs of the city of Boston, regardless of creed, in the promotion of mutual fellowship and understanding, private and public righteousness and the general good."

The speakers were Victor J. Loring, ex-president of the American Federation of Men's Clubs; Dr. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church; Arthur Johnson, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the North American League; Herbert A. Barker, secretary of the American Federation of Men's Clubs; Rabbi Fleischer of Temple Israel, and John F. Moors.

The following named officers were elected: President, Victor J. Loring; vice-presidents, ex-Gov. John L. Bates and Henry Parkman; secretary, George W. Mehalley; treasurer, Albert E. Carr. President Loring in his remarks to the newly formed organization spoke of the possibilities of the federation as a moral power and made an appeal for the support of all that tends to a purified and better municipal government.

Rabbi Fleischer said that he was very much pleased with the federation and its purpose as shown, and would be happy to cooperate with it through his church.

He said: "I find peculiar pleasure in recognizing the force which is being put into use by the federation of the associated religious power of our Boston churches."

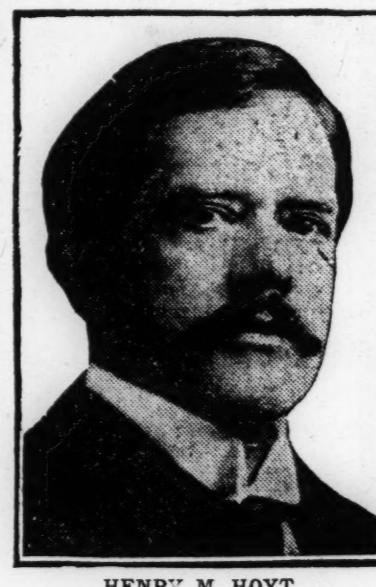
## BIDDING IS BRISK FOR SHOW SEATS

District Attorney John J. Higgins of Middlesex county proved his ability as an auctioneer at the auction sale of seats for the coming Somerville Central Club show at the club Monday evening. The bidding was strong and close. B. F. Wilde was high man, paying a premium of \$16 over the minimum charge for each of two seats. Over 1600 seats were sold at good premiums for the four performances, April 21, 22, 23, and 24.

The name of this year's play is "In Old New England," and the piece was written by Leon Daudman, who is coaching the actors. The music has been revised by A. C. Knight. The story is of three old farmers of New England who think that they can act.

The principals in the cast are: Charles Underhill, George Brewer, G. B. Shadford, Walter Littlefield, Alonzo Haynes, Miss Pillsbury, Miss Blanche Daniels, and Miss Effie Tyte.

Mr. Taft's Classmate at Yale, Who Refuses U. S. Circuit Judgeship



HENRY M. HOYT.

## NEW FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM ORDERED FOR BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON—Orders have been issued for the installation on all battleships of a new system of fire control recommended by Lieutenant-Commander L. S. Thompson and tried out under the supervision of Lieut. Cyrus Miller during the world cruise of the battleship fleet.

The ships having returned and the general excitement having subsided, the navy department has settled down to hard work, based upon the results of experience with the various apparatus installed before their departure. Reports are coming in and everyone is busy striving to rectify mistakes and profit by facts gained afloat. Generally results are most satisfactory.

An especially interesting equipment of the fleet before its departure was a fire control apparatus of a new type. Much money had been lavished previously, and much energy expended, without satisfactory results. Systems theoretically faultless had failed absolutely under service conditions.

The chief trouble was the difficulty experienced in procuring a satisfactory means of communication. That telephones were greatly superior to voice tubes was generally conceded, if they worked properly. Therein lay the rub. They did not work under conditions prevailing afloat due to the noise and vibration on board ship even in time of peace; therefore in time of war they would course prove worse than useless.

## Asks Appropriation for Taking New Census

WASHINGTON—Director North of the census bureau wants \$14,000,000 to defray the expenses of taking the decennial census next year, and on Monday he made a request to the House for that amount.

On account of the failure of Congress to pass a census bill at the last session none of the appropriation bills carried the money to do the work. Furthermore, there is no item in the census bill that passed the House the other day appropriating a cent.

The House leaders have been conferring about the best method of procedure. In order to avoid the necessity of appointing the committee on appropriations in the House, or the bringing of a special rule, it is probable that the Senate will be asked to amend the census bill so as to include the appropriation.

## TAFT IS PLANNING A BILL TO LEVY A CORPORATION TAX

WASHINGTON—As the result of a series of conferences in which Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate committee on finance and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh took part, President Taft has practically decided to favor an excise tax upon the dividends of corporations as a feature of the pending tariff bill. He would levy 2 per cent upon the dividends only, excepting from the levy banks, insurance companies and building associations.

So favorably is the excise tax regarded by the President and his conferees that steps are under way toward incorporating it into a bill, which apparently will be introduced in Congress.

This is the result to date of an effort to authorize some form of an income tax in connection with the pending tariff legislation. The President is satisfied that it will not come within the scope of the decision of the supreme court which declared the income tax law of the second Cleveland administration unconstitutional.

Senator Aldrich, at these conferences, has expressed himself as in sympathy with the idea. The matter has gone so far that the President has received from the treasury experts an estimate of the amount of revenue the proposed measure would raise. The treasury experts figure that it would add only \$15,000,000.

Most of the time of the conferences in which the President has had a part has been given to a discussion of the working of the bill in a broad way with particular reference to the maximum and minimum provisions.

It is the opinion of Senator Aldrich and others of the Republican Senate leaders, as well as of the administration that the most important and certain effect can be secured by leaving to the President the power to determine when the maximum rates shall go into effect. In the hands of the President that power would enable this country, in the view of the administration, to derive the full benefit from the maximum and minimum scheme.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Dickinson of the war department has announced that he will leave Washington about April 15 for his visit to the Isthmus of Panama. Secretary Dickinson also announced that it had been decided to advertise and sell to the highest bidder the material acquired from the French company in connection with the Panama canal property and no longer useful in that work, instead of disposing of it at private sale.



*The value of such a service is not to be measured by the number of calls made, any more than police protection is measured by the number of arrests, or fire protection by the number of alarms answered.*

*One emergency call may outweigh in VALUE a lifetime of COST. Let us show you how small will be the insurance charge for PROTECTION OF YOUR HOME and SECURITY TO YOUR FAMILY.*

Telephone Fort Hill 7600 (free of charge) and a Contract Agent will call

## A SUBSCRIBER'S STORY

*As told to an official of the Traffic Dept.*

**A** bout one o'clock this morning I accidentally overturned the telephone, which stood on a small table by my bedside, and it fell to the floor. As I picked it up I heard the operator say: "Number?" I explained what had happened, and apologized for having troubled him. He replied in an exceedingly pleasant tone of voice: "It's all right—no trouble at all." I wish you would express to him my appreciation of his courtesy. I assure you I resumed my slumber with a new sense of security at the thought that someone was so near in case of need.

## Telephone "Protection" Assures Telephone "Security"

With a telephone in your house there is always "someone near in case of need."

*In case of need, it will outspeed any messenger.*

*It will call the fire department ere you could run to the box on the corner.*

*It will bring the police, should skulkers lurk about.*

*Its mere presence will give the absent husband assurance that wife and children are protected.*

*Likewise will its presence reassure the wife and children, and banish loneliness.*

## ROOSEVELT IS GIVEN HEARTY FAREWELL AS HE SAILS AWAY

(Continued from Page One.)

The Roosevelt family were up at an early hour and the former President came out on the porch before breakfast. All farewells were said within the confines of the old mansion on Sagamore Hill, and Archie was the only member of the family to accompany the father and son to the depot. As Archie, Kermit and the colonel jumped into the carriage which was to take them to the station, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, Miss Roosevelt and the other members of the family, as well as the household servants, flocked out on the porch and waved their handkerchiefs in a last farewell.

"Good-by, little boy, good-by," said the colonel as he kissed his youngest boy, and then he turned and clasped the hand of Noah Seaman, superintendent of Sagamore Hill, who had driven him into town. "Good-by and good luck," was his last word to his employee and he started for the depot.

To newspaper men Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I am somewhat disappointed. I have been waiting for you to ask me if I had a last word for the American people."

"Well, I will ask you now," said one of the men.

"There is nothing to say now," he smiled, "and I don't believe there will be. I expect to be back here in about 15 months. In fact, I don't believe that I will be gone any year and a half. Are the newspapers going to follow me on this trip?"

He was told that they were going to have representatives certainly as far as Naples and probably to Mombasa.

Arriving at the Long Island City station the father and son hurried aboard the ferryboat and took up a position on the lower deck where they kept constantly changing their position to keep the photographers from getting good snapshots. The passengers and crew united in a cheer as they left the boat.

The pair jumped quickly into the waiting automobile of Douglas Robinson and

were hurried to the entrance to the Hoboken tunnel where a train was in waiting. This was Mr. Roosevelt's first trip through this tunnel, although he started the first train on Feb. 27, 1908, by pressing a button in the executive offices in Washington.

Arriving at Hoboken a quick run was made to pier 1 of the Hamburg-American line, which by this time was surrounded by a throng of 500 people. He was cheered wildly as he arrived, and donning his slouch hat hurried aboard of the steamer.

His suite had been decorated with gifts, consisting chiefly of roses, the gift of William McAdoo, head of the Hudson Tunnel Company. Until Colonel Roosevelt had been settled in his stateroom, all the visitors were kept out, but finally he announced that he would see his friends, and then the crush started.

Probably never before has Roosevelt personally received such enthusiastic welcome as today. Numbered in the ranks were politicians, statesmen, plain citizens and policemen who had been put on the New York force by the departing statesman when he was police commissioner. He was plainly affected by the enthusiasm which permeated every one.

A big bronze was presented to him by a delegation of leading Italians. Inscribed on it was:

"To Theodore Roosevelt: To you and the United States this is a token of friendship and regard from the Italo-American colony for help in Catania and Sicily."

Colonel Roosevelt's stateroom is hung with golden brown silk damask and figured silk curtains of the same shade. The walls of the sitting room are covered with two-toned green silk damask, while the quarters to be occupied by Kermit Roosevelt are done in blue and silver damask.

In the hold, a special compartment is reserved for the baggage and equipment of the Roosevelt party.

commonwealth does not depend upon the payment of taxes, but upon residence.

"Why should not the people be allowed to answer yes or no to some simple questions? As for instance, Do you favor a single chamber? Should such chamber be large or small? Should its members be elected at large or by districts? Do you favor giving the veto power to the mayor? Should there be a permanent finance commission?

"A democracy is a government by a large representative assembly. In this opening of the 20th century, when every other civilized country has come to govern its cities upon the principles which our fathers established here nearly 300 years ago, let us, their descendants, not confess either that those principles were false or that we have not the strength and the courage to put them into practice."

### HOW BOSTONIANS ASSIST ITALIANS

Miss Mary G. Smith of Dennison House Tells Watertown Women of Social Advancement.

Work for the social and educational advancement of the Italian colony in Boston that has been carried on for a number of years by the Dennison House, the college settlement at 93 Tyler street, was interestingly described by Miss Mary G. Smith, one of the leaders in the work, before the Watertown Chapter, D. A. R., at the residence of Mrs. Annie E. Davenport Monday afternoon. Miss Smith said in part:

"The report of the finance commission obviously is divisible into three parts: investigation, the evils found and the remedies proposed thereto. The evils, they say, are waste, extravagance, inefficiency, graft, corruption and fraud. The cause of these evils is stated to be in part that the heads of departments are incompetent for their positions, but much more the moral laxity of the community, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, is due to the spoils system."

The remedy suggested by them is simple and single, namely, publicity; and they would obtain it by six provisions: one, few names upon the ballot; two, no party nominations; three, a city council of one body, small in number and elected at large; four, concentration of power in the mayor; five, expert heads of departments, and six, a permanent finance commission.

"There is a general agreement among those who have made a study of municipal conditions that the first and second of these recommendations should be adopted.

"General opinion also favors the provision that the city council shall be one body, but there is a disagreement as to the size of such a body and the method of election.

"A practical objection to the method of election is that it will not be stable. The time will come when both the mayor and the three councilmen will be chosen by the same party or faction, and then a discontented minority will go to the Legislature to obtain an act for the election of these councilmen by districts.

"In the proposed charter the mayor is not to be like the president of a corporation, but to be almost altogether independent of the council, for only he is to be a separate power, his concurrence being a part of all legislation, but in some matters nothing can be done unless he agrees. While it is true that there is no precedent for this in any civilized community of the present day, there are plenty of precedents in ancient history, such as the Roman dictators, and always with disastrous results.

"While it would be an excellent thing to have suitable heads of departments we shall gain this at too large a price if we bring into the matter the state board of civil service commissioners in the way suggested by the report.

"The report further reads: 'Foreign cities offer an attractive field for investigation for the superiority of the municipal governments in Europe to those of the United States cannot be too strongly stated.' Now, in one respect all these European cities agree and that is in the control of them by a large council, elected by small districts; and in no one of them has the mayor any veto power whatever, nor is he set up as a separate authority.

"To the contention that the people of Boston should not be allowed to vote upon the proposed charter because others than those who are inhabitants of the city pay taxes therein, the answer is obvious and the privilege of voting in this

Maj. John Biddle Porter, U. S. A., who is well known in Boston, has been ordered to the Philippines to become judge advocate general of the army of the Philippines. Major Porter has a summer home at Bar Harbor, Me. His family will remain there this summer. Major Porter sails May 5.

GLEE CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT. The Highland Glee Club of Newton Highlands will repeat the concert given March 2, at Players' Hall, West Newton, Wednesday evening.

EXPLORER SAILED DUE SOUTH AND REACHED AN OPEN BAY

By sailing almost due south from New Zealand, however, along the 180th meridian—which, curiously enough, is the meridian which has been chosen arbitrarily by the horologists as the line on which the new day begins its tour of the globe—a deep bay can be reached offering open water during the Antarctic summer, as far south as 77 or 78 degrees of latitude.

This would make it possible for a party suitably equipped to continue its ship navigation up to within 12 or 13

degrees of the pole, leaving only the floes in the north extend south of the north pole. This makes the journey which any expedition must cover over the ice with sledges many miles greater than the distance to be similarly traveled in the search for the north pole.

"If this pole has been located it is not of any particular significance. It has merely been reached, that is all, and there will be no necessity of tying up to it for it will always be there. It will not assist in the least the search for the North Pole for the searchers for the North Pole still have the same difficulties to master."

Lieutenant Shackleton of the royal (British) navy has been in the southern hemisphere engaged in a search for the south pole for upward of two years and a half, during that time having made a preliminary scout or survey of the region in which he intended to make his discoveries, and a second trip or dash for the pole, which has lasted ever since late in the Antarctic summer of 1908, which would be about the opening of the northern spring.

He made his headquarters in Christ Church, N. Z., fitting out from there, the ship Nimrod being his floating base, and landing him on the Antarctic continent, over which he was to proceed by means of a novel mechanical device which originated with himself. This was an automobile sledge, constructed with runners, but making use of the automobile principle as a means of locomotion.

A wheel with stout prongs was so arranged as to revolve, the prongs catching in the surface of the ice and driving the conveyance, which was so constructed as to carry adequate supplies for the whole party for the entire trip, afeat which it never has been possible to perform heretofore in polar regions without "caching," a method which was open to a number of disadvantages.

Upon reaching the icecap of the Antarctic continent, it was the intention of Lieutenant Shackleton to take to the ponies, sleds and automobiles and make his dash for the pole.

PUBLIC REGARDS FEAT

## Public to Acquire "Ownerless" Lake

Lynn (Mass.) Collector Will Sell Flax Pond for Taxes and Large Expanse May Be Reservation.

### SALE NEXT MONTH

Unless the unknown owner of Flax pond at Lynn, Mass., appears in that city and settles with the collector, the "ownerless lake" will be sold for taxes to the highest bidder on April 12. The bottom of Flax pond is one of many pieces of land held by the city of Lynn for non-payment of taxes. In this case taxes and interest aggregating \$29,549.92 have accumulated since any one acknowledged ownership to the property by the payment of taxes, and today there are no city records to show to whom belongs this large expanse of water, covering an area of nearly 75 acres.

The collector has announced that the property will not be sold for any amount less than the tax lien, or in round numbers,



SCENE ON FLAX POND, LYNN, MASS.  
This beautiful body of water of 75 acres is to be sold for taxes and may become a public reservation.

bidders \$30,000, and in case of no bidder offering this sum the city will take possession of it and establish there a public reservation.

The pond is a large and beautiful sheet of water, extending from Glenmere to Wyoma, and has long been popular in summer as a boating and bathing resort and in winter as a skating place.

At one time permission was granted

by the Legislature to use the pond as a source of water supply for the city, and the Flax Pond Water Company was formed, but Lynn's water supply was eventually obtained from a different source and the project of the company was abandoned. Other recorded owners of the property have been Charles M. Hemingway and Lyman Boynton of Boston.

gion and completed what was, up to that time, the greatest work of discovery in the Antarctic regions.

Since that time considerable knowledge of the Antarctic country has been accumulated, but within the past three years there has been unusual activity on the part of the British authorities, of which Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition is a result.

### Harvard Observatory

#### Officials Interested

Officials at the Harvard Observatory express interest in the announcement that the British ship Nimrod has reached the South Pole, although, according to Willard P. Gerrish, who spoke in place of Professor Pickering, they appear to be

not greatly excited over the news.

Asked how the compass would act if a ship reached a point directly over the pole, Mr. Gerrish said: "The position of the ship in such an instance would not be absolutely determined by the compass, although the compass would assist. To

determine the position of the vessel would be a matter of astronomical calculation. That is, the navigator would have to depend mainly on the sun and stars and on his chronometer for his bearings. As soon as a navigator reached the south pole of course any direction he might go would be due north."

Asked if reaching the south pole was a world of great very significant to the world of knowledge, Mr. Gerrish said:

"I do not so regard it. It is a subject of general information, but of more importance geographically than in any other way, to learn the character of the earth or sea in that particular locality. It is somewhat like a man climbing a high mountain. He has done a big thing, but he doesn't seem to know any more than he did before."

Prof. Percival Lowell said that if it were true that the South Pole had been reached it might prove significant and important, but that at this time he was not ready to discuss the subject.

### SHIPPING NEWS

The Cunard steamship Saxonica, Captain Pentacost, sailing from East Boston at 10:30 this morning for Queenstown and Liverpool, takes out 33 saloon passengers, 90 second cabin and 250 steerage. The Bostonians in the first cabin are Mrs. F. Codman, Samuel A. Eliot, Mrs. Horace Gray and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanson, Frank Ledger, C. H. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilder. Others in the saloon are Mrs. W. N. Potter, Jr., Miss Rosalind B. Potter, Miss Marjorie W. Potter of Brookline, Mrs. S. Connor and Master Steven Connor of San Francisco, Mrs. John Prince Fernald of London, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. O'Kell, Mrs. Isaac Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vogelsang of Chicago, Winslow Clerk, E. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fiske of Weston, Francis F. Hicks, Mrs. C. J. Hess, Mrs. Allan Parker and Miss Parker of Medicine Hat, Dr. Harry S. Paxton and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Riggan.

The big liner is only partially filled with freight. Nearly 1000 tons of water had to be pumped into her ballast tanks to put her down to her sea marks. The principal items on her outward manifest are 34,000 bushels of corn, 9000 bushels of wheat, 200 tons of provisions, 500 tons of flour and oatmeal, 100 tons of match blocks, 200 tons of syrup, 50 tons of refrigerator cargo and miscellaneous freight.

Twenty-two of the steerage, who came over on the steamer, are still held at the immigration station at Long wharf. Three, who were ordered deported on the ground that their coming to this country was in direct violation of contract labor, have appealed their cases to Washington. Most of the others are detained waiting for friends to call for them.

Many of the schooners of the T wharf fleet which have been engaged in offshore fishing are preparing to sail south for the mackerel fishing grounds within a short time. The Francis J. O'Hara has gone to Gloucester where she will fit out for mackerel, and the Romance, which arrived Monday with a fine catch of 80,000 pounds of cod and haddock, is also taking stores and fitting out for the Hatteras grounds.

Dealers' prices for fish this morning at T wharf, per hundred weight: Haddock \$2.50 to \$4; large cod, \$3.25 to \$5.25; small cod, \$3.65 to \$3.75; large hake, \$3.75; small hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$2.65 to \$3.25; eusk, \$1.25.

## Legislation at the State House

committed and today the committee is hearing it for the second time.

### Natick Wants to Issue Bonds for a New School

Senator Henry C. Mulligan and a delegation of Natick citizens were before the committee on towns today in favor of a bill to authorize the town to issue bonds to the amount of \$125,000 for the purpose of erecting a new schoolhouse.

The present structure was one, the senator told the committee, that he went to school in when he was five years old and his children had gone through it and were grown up. He had served on the school committee 24 years and there had been more or less agitation for a new building. Now a committee had made a study of the situation and this petition was the result of their work.

#### VETO BY GOVERNOR.

Governor Draper this afternoon vetoed the bill providing for a pension to be paid the widow of the late William C. Cheswell, chief of the Boston fire department.

### WALTHAM PUPILS TO TRY GARDENING

WALTHAM, Mass.—The Waltham Home Garden Association is preparing for the next season's work. Seeds are now being collected for distribution and these will be given out within a short time.

Miss Myra M. Higgins of South Framingham has been engaged as lecturer in the public schools, and is visiting the scholars explaining the plans for the work this year.

The excursion to be given the prize winners and those who receive honorable mention for the best gardens last season will take place about the middle of May, when the Arnold Arboretum will be visited.

### COLE NOW HEADS N. E. RIFLEMEN

Gen. George M. Cole, adjutant-general of Connecticut, was elected president of the New England Military Rifle Association at its annual meeting held Monday night in the ordinance office of the South armory in Boston.

Gen. Herbert S. Tanner, the retiring president, was elected vice-president from Rhode Island. The vice-presidents from the other states are the same as last year. Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

General Cole, on taking the chair, in a brief speech thanked the members for their election and predicted a most successful season for the association. He appointed Capt. A. G. Reynolds of Massachusetts auditor of the association.

#### TWO FEDERAL INDICTMENTS.

Goodman Phillips and Peter S. Sebastian have been indicted by the federal grand jury, which reported today, for alleged conspiracy with Henry C. Daly and Philip M. Springer in connection with the alleged plan to smuggle Chinese into the United States over the Mexican border.

#### LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE ELECTS.

LOWELL, Mass.—The Law and Order League has elected Quincy C. Bird as general secretary of the league to take the place of the Rev. Charles A. Merrill.

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## News of Plays and Players in Boston and Elsewhere

### "SAMSON."

William Gillette appeared Monday night at the Hollis Street Théâtre in his own adaptation of "Samson," a French social drama by Henri Bernstein. The cast:

Marquis d'Angelina. Fred'k De Belleville  
Max d'Angelina. .... George Probert  
Jerome Le Govain. .... Arthur Byron  
Maurice Brachard. .... William Gillette  
Henri Deveaux. .... Henry Carville  
Marcel De Fontenay. .... Hayward Ginn  
Jean. .... Bennett Kilpack  
Frederic. .... Emmett Whitney  
Joseph. .... Edgar F. Hill  
Zambo. .... C. MacLean Savage  
Anne-Marie. .... Pauline Frederick  
Françoise d'Angelina. .... Marie Wainwright  
Elisa Vernette. .... Desmond Kelley  
Clotilde. .... Kathryn Keys

Maurice Brachard, a former dock laborer, has become a millionaire and a power in the financial world through fortunate manipulations of the copper market. He is married for his money by Anne-Marie, who is urged into the match by mercenary parents. Anne-Marie fancies herself in love with Jerome, an unworthy person of the most despotic type. All of Jerome's fortune is invested in the same stock that Brachard's fortune is. To revenge himself on the enemy of his home, Brachard forces the stock owned by himself and Jerome to make a ruinous drop in the market. He thus wrecks his own golden temple to crush his enemy. This climax explains the title of the play. Anne-Marie is urged to leave her husband by her mercenary parents, but his act has awakened a tardy affection for him, and she casts her lot with his.

The play is violent in incident all the way through. The scene where Brachard brings financial ruin upon his rival is really terrific. The characters are all unsympathetic with the exception of Brachard. The auditor watches the struggles of the others with less human interest than he would feel in watching a group of struggling animals.

Mr. Gillette makes a striking and appealing figure of Brachard, a much finer man than the hero of the original. That Mr. Gillette is unable to meet the requirements of the climax is a matter of congratulation upon the part of all his admirers. Muscle and bellowing are the principal requirements of the climactic act, and these Mr. Gillette could only indicate, not represent. In the other parts of the play he made often remarkable effects.

Miss Marie Wainwright and Frederick de Belleville, two mature artists, were beyond praise, as was also Arthur Byron as the obnoxious Jerome. George Probert's Max was an amusing young scamp and Elise was fairly well done by Miss Kelley. Miss Pauline Frederick appeared as Anne-Marie in a version which extreme dilution of the original still makes unpalatable to the Anglo-Saxon taste. Miss Frederick did her very best. Of that there is no doubt, and she lent the part a mild, but distinct, pictorial interest.

"Samson" is as interesting and exciting as the year's biggest football match, and just about as edifying.

### "HER OWN WAY."

The John Craig stock company appeared twice yesterday at the Castle Square Theater in "Her Own Way," an original play in four acts by Clyde Fitch. The cast:

Georgiana Carley. .... Mary Young  
Mrs. Carley. .... Mabel Colcord  
Mrs. Stephen Carley. .... Minette Cleveland  
Philip. .... Baby Vere Collier  
Christopher. .... Sadie Clark  
"Toots". .... Virginia Hassell  
Elaine. .... Florence Shirley  
Lizzie. .... Beverly West  
Miss Bella Shindle. .... Gertrude Binley  
Lieut. Richard Coleman. .... George Hassell  
Sam Coast. .... Theodore Friebus  
Steven Carley. .... Donald Meek  
Moles. .... Al Roberts

This is one of that long line of tame plays that Mr. Fitch has turned out in the last decade. It tells in amusing fashion a hackneyed story of a hero and heroine parted by a misunderstanding and a villain, and reunited again when it is time for the audience to dismiss.

With an admirable perversity, the talented players at the Castle Square manage to make this bright but silly play wholly entertaining and almost sinless by their good work. Miss Young is a real success as Georgiana, a character that is as sweet as a chocolate eclair, and has about as much spunk! Any real girl would have gone into another room at the close of the second act and waved good-bye to her departing soldier, or would have run down stairs and along the street by his side. Not so Georgiana. She stands up stage center, and weeps salt tears upon the draperies. Miss Young was excellent in the letter-reading scene, and in the moments with her remorseful brother Stephen. Her gown of blush rose and old lace in the third act was a dream.

Mr. Meek showed excellence as the remorseful Stephen. Mr. Friebus was too suave as Sam Coast. The ex-miner should have some of the bark left on him. George Hassell was a handsome Richard Coleman, Miss Minette Cleveland handled her emotional scenes well, and Miss Mabel Colcord was as silly and grotesque as the author required. Miss Gertrude Binley, as the amusingly vulgar Bella, was good vocally, but unsatisfactory in facial expression. Three of the four children are not to be blamed because they were perfect little boys. That is the author's fault. The fourth youngster, being too young, was not afflicted with any Fitchalk, and made a real hit as the one touch of nature in the play.



MISS ADRIENNE AUGARDE,  
Appearing at the Park Theater in "Peggy Machree."

### "BROWN OF HARVARD."

James Young appeared Monday night at the Globe Theater in "Brown of Harvard," a "college comedy" by Mrs. Rida Johnston Young. The principals:

Tom Brown. .... James Young  
Gerald Thorne. .... Bruce Brayton  
Wilfred Kenyon. .... Cecil Lewis  
Claxton Madden. .... Warren Kerrigan  
John Cartwright. .... Ralph Browne  
Tubby Anderson. .... Henry Garrison  
Mrs. Kenyon. .... Miss Florence Foster  
Evelyn Kenyon. .... Miss Catherine Calvert  
Marion Thorne. .... Miss Grace Morse  
Edith Sinclair. .... Miss Laura Swan

The vicissitudes of college life, as imagined by Mrs. Young, are successfully encountered by Tom Brown, "the best fellow in college." He saves the day by rowing on the varsity crew in its race against the English crew, in the place of Thorne, who refused to row at the last minute. The play turns upon this incident as well as upon an act of self sacrifice which Tom performs for the sake of the girl he cares for. "Brown of Harvard" is amusing entertainment. While it scarcely mirrors life at Harvard College, it bubbles over with boyish sentiment and animation.

James Young, an actor of ripe experience, played Tom Brown with excellent results. He is active, boyish, and engaging. Mr. Young was roundly applauded throughout the evening, and in response to insistent calls made a very effective speech. Cecil Lewis as Wilfred Kenyon deserves words of praise, for he assimilated and portrayed the dejected rebellious mood of the character most successfully. Miss Catherine Calvert as Evelyn Kenyon was pleasing and satisfactory, and Miss Grace Morse as Marion Thorne played an emotional bit well.

Bruce Brayton as Gerald Thorne had a good rich voice and was convincing. Tubby Anderson was very amusing with his utter lack of humor and constant hunger as played by Henry Garrison. The others were well cast.

The boat race deserves much praise for the manner in which it was handled. The whole play was roundly enjoyed by the large audience. "Brown of Harvard" is here for this week only.

### PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Joseph O'Mara has brought a delightful bit of Ireland to the Park Theater in "Peggy Machree." Mr. O'Mara himself has no less than eight songs in the piece, and there are solos, duets and choruses liberally distributed among the other characters. It is a long time since Boston has seen a musical comedy which was made up almost wholly of music as this one is. Miss Adrienne Augarde and the other players make up an excellent cast of singers and funmakers in the support of Mr. O'Mara. This is the last week of "Peggy Machree."

"The Girls of Göttingen" have captivated Boston theatergoers as surely as they did the garrison in Rottenberg just across the river. The music is unpretentious, but tuneful, and the fun is kept at a lively pitch by the arousing antics of James Blakely and John Hazzard. Miss Louise Dresser, Miss Aimie Angier, and Miss May Naudain, the "girls," do their amusing and tuneful best, and Mr. Lionel McKinder proves an unusual tenor, for he can do something besides sing. This musical play remains this week and next at the Colonial Theater.

"The Patriot," which is described as vaudeville's first grand opera, was well presented both from a musical and dramatic standpoint. Huntington May, who took the part of General Washington, William Schuster in the role of the Tory farmer, and Helena Frederick as the daughter of the loyalist, deserve special mention.

Bert Levy, the artist entertainer and cartoonist, scored a decided success and his clever illustrations done on glass tablets with the use of lamp black and a tracer, reflected upon a large screen, were enthusiastically received.

Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown introduced some spectacular dancing features and their songs were new and funny. Kalmar's attempt at impersonating theatrical stars, however, was weak. Miss Irene LaTour appeared in contortionist specialties with her dog, Zaza, trained in the same line, the animal carrying out its part of the difficult performance with wonderful intelligence.

Other interesting numbers were Muller and Corelli, acrobats; the Exposition Four, musical entertainers on various instruments; the Bounding Gordons, who

apart from its political interest the play is full of wit and fun, and tells a pleasant love story as well. Heading the cast is Cyril Scott, who is soon to become a star, and he is supported by such excellent players as Harry Harwood, Rapley Holmes, Miss Lillian Kemble, Miss Maria Chapman and Miss Kate Lester.

### COMING PLAYS.

"The Servant in the House," a striking modern morality play by Charles Rann Kennedy, will come to the Tremont Theater next Monday evening. This drama has accomplished the remarkable feat of winning the approval of the clergy and laymen of all denominations and creeds and has also delighted those who attend the theater for the play's sake alone. Beneath the drama's fervent exposition of social wrongs and the havoc wrought by hatred and revenge, it teaches by dramatic example and not by preaching the brotherhood of man and the dignity of service. There will be a further description of "The Servant in the House" in Thursday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. The cast is made up by the same notable group of players that were in the play during its long New York run: Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, Walter Hampden, Tyrone Power, Arthur Lewis, Miss Mabel Moore, Ben Field and Frank Mills.

William H. Crane comes to the Park Theater next Monday evening in a very amusing play by George Ade. This play undoubtedly gives Mr. Crane the best part that he has had since David Harum, and he has been acting it throughout the country since he left New York after a run of over six months there. A combination of two such master fun-makers as Messrs. Ade and Crane is a guarantee of an hilarious evening. The opening performance will be the occasion of the annual testimonial benefit to William D. Andreas, the popular business manager of the Park.

"All on Account of Eliza" will be acted by the John Craig stock company at the Castle Square Theater beginning next Monday matinee. This light and amusing rural play by Leo Dietrichstein pictures the comic and serious tribulations of a pretty school-mistress persecuted by village prudes.

Miss Marie Cahill in a musical play, "The Boys and Betty," is the attraction to follow William Gillette at the Hollis Street Theater.

Mrs. Fiske is coming to the Majestic Theater April 5 with "Salvation Nell," a striking play of life in the tenement districts of New York, and the good done there by the workers of the Salvation Army. The play was written by Edward Sheldon, a graduate of Harvard's unique school of play writing.

"The Yankee Prince," the latest offering by the versatile George M. Cohan, is coming to the Colonial Theater shortly.

### NOTES.

NEW YORK—"An Englishman's Home," the play by Maj. Guy Du Maurier, that has made such a stir in England, through its picture of the defencelessness of England in case of invasion, was presented Monday night at the Criterion Theater for the first time in New York. Many persons predicted that the play would be failure here, as the purpose of the play would have but slight significance to Americans. The consensus of opinion, however, is expressed by the Sun, which says: "The play which stirred England proved more than a curiosity when viewed by American eyes.

It contains a deal of satire and two acts of thrilling scenes of war. The play is a rousing melodrama on a big theme, carrying a fine burden of biting satire which an Englishman would accept only from an Englishman. In the main the acting of the cast headed by William Hawtrey is all that is required. The piece is well staged, and moves without hesitation. In England "An Englishman's Home" is a powerful political tract. In America it is a stirring entertainment."

Miss Valli Valli, now here in "Kitty Grey," is announced to appear in the title role of "The Dollar Princess," a German musical comedy soon to be produced in New York.

James K. Hackett produces "A Son of the South" March 25 at the Duquesne Theater, Pittsburgh. The play is by C. T. Dazey, author of "In Old Kentucky" and other plays.

A benefit for Miss Clara Morris will be given at the Maxine Elliott Theater on April 16, under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club, Mrs. Edwin Arden, president.

Clyde Fitch was once rehearsing a company of players for an open-air performance of a classic in a garden overlooked by workmen building a house. When the rehearsal was over, one workman was heard saying to his neighbor, "I prithee, malapert, pass me yon brick."

Charles Rann Kennedy's play, "The Servant in the House," has been translated into Swedish by Hilda Englund, the Swedish actress, and will be produced in Stockholm in April by Albert Ranft.

Bob Blake says in "The Traveling Salesman" that "it is always hard times for the man who doesn't hustle."

Charles Klein, author of "The Third Degree" and "The Lion and the Mouse," is busy getting his yacht into commission, and will sail on a cruise covering southern waters early in April. While on this trip Mr. Klein will be actively at work on his new play.

Contracts have been signed between Henry B. Harris and Kellett Chambers, whereby Mr. Harris acquires the rights of the latter's new comedy, as yet unnamed, dealing with American life. It will have its premier early in September.

"The Man of the Hour," so far as discussion goes, is perhaps the best-known new play now before the American public. It is now renewing at the Boston Theater the great popularity it gained during its long run here last winter. A man in public life has recently said of this play, "It is the strongest indictment of machine politics, which control so many of our American cities, that I have ever seen." Quite

which was written for Coquelin. It appears that the mantle of Coquelin has entirely fallen upon the distinguished actor of the Renaissance Theater, for M. Coquelin's managers have offered to transfer to him all of the great actor's more important roles, and notably that of Cyrano.

LONDON—George Alexander is making an excellent success of his revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda" in London. At the end of the run he will produce a new comedy by A. E. W. Mason. Mr. Alexander and Miss VanBrugh will have the chief parts.

H. B. Irving played "The Lyons Mail" 125 consecutive times during his recently ended season at the Shaftesbury Theater.

"The Noble Spaniard," W. Somerset Maugham's latest play, will be staged at the Royalty Theater on March 20 with Charles Hawtrey and Fanny Brough in the principal parts.

The King is keeping up his reputation as a regular theatergoer. In one week recently he witnessed "An Englishman's Home," "The Dancing Girl," and "The Servant in the House."

Beerbohm Tree has announced his all-star cast for his coming production of "The School for Scandal." It consists of Edward Terry as Crabtree, Miss Marie Lohr as Lady Teazle, Miss Ellis Jeffreys as Lady Sneerwell, Robert Lorraine as Charles Surface, Basil Gill as Joseph Surface, Henry Neville as Sir Oliver and Lionel Brough as Moses. The first performance is set for April 10.

### NEW YORKER BACK IN SHAKER FOLD

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Henry Clough, a New Yorker, has come back to the Shaker fraternity, bringing his family with him to join the community.

Thirty years ago Mr. Clough, then 20 years old, who had been brought up by the Mount Lebanon Shakers, left the community to seek his fortune in New York. He secured a place with Tiffany & Company and prospered. In New York he married, and Mr. and Mrs. Clough now have five children.

As he grew older Mr. Clough longed for the simple, communistic life of the Shakers. He wrote to the Mount Lebanon elders, who held an all night session discussing the case. At length they yielded, and now Mr. and Mrs. Clough, their five children and Mr. Clough's sister, have been received by the community with open hospitality.

Mr. Clough had not been at Mount Lebanon since 1878. He brought with him \$50,000, which he turned over to the community funds.

### ENGLISH WOMAN HAS MANY NAMES

In the youthful study of American history the average child, when reading of the assistance given the colonies by the French nobleman, the Marquis de Lafayette, is usually awestruck by the number of Christian names belonging to that gentleman. A careful count revealed no fewer than seven of these, but how insignificant that number appeared when he read of the marriage announcement of a certain young lady, Miss Tollomache, of London, who wedded Capt. C. Stone, says Harper's Weekly.

The ceremony took place at the Ham Parish Church, and the notice in the daily press contained the bride's full name, which occupied three and one half lines of the newspaper. Very probably Miss Tollomache holds the numerical record for Christian names, for she is the possessor of 16. The official list is as follows: Lydia Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyras Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lilias Dysart Plantagenet.

### WORK IS RUSHED ON BIG WARSHIP

Unless unexpected delays arise between now and the latter part of May, the New York shipbuilding company of Camden will complete the battleship Michigan, now in course of construction, and will turn it over to the government for its trial trip six months ahead of time.

This will be considered a record undertaking, for the period of construction, as stipulated in the contract, was thirty-eight months, or four months less than the time clauses in former large battleship contracts, says the North American Philadelphian.

In order to make this record, extra large forces of men are being employed. The Michigan is the first "all-big-gun" war vessel. Its contract calls for a speed of eighteen and a half knots an hour for four consecutive hours. Its hull is of steel, eleven and twelve inches thick.

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## WOOLEN GOODS MEN ARRAYED AGAINST WORSTED MAKERS

Rejoinder to President Wood of the American Company by President Dobson of the Maine Association.

### OPPOSES TOPS DUTY

PITTSFIELD, Me.—Gordon Dobson,

president of the Maine Woolen Manufacturers' Association, has sent an open letter to William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, in reply to a statement by Mr. Wood regarding the regulation of the wool tariff in the Payne bill, in which he says in part:

"I want to call attention to the opinions you have expressed, and ask you some questions in regard to them.

"Why do you want to study the Payne wool and woolen schedule before venturing a conclusive opinion? With the exception of the duty on tops it is practically the same as the Dingley tariff, under which you have formed the largest wool manufacturing corporation in the world, and which you state was the most evenly balanced bill ever enacted in the history of the woollen goods trade.

"You say that unless a greater duty than 6 cents (in addition to 33 cents) prevails upon tops, the industry will not flourish in this country."

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLAN FOR LYNN IS ABOUT COMPLETED

Shoe Manufacturers Agree to Arbitration and Against Lockouts in the Labor Disputes.

### AWAIT THE UNIONS

LYNN, Mass.—A plan in the interests of industrial peace which for months has been under consideration, with ex-City Solicitor Parsons as the prime mover, was brought to practical completion late Monday afternoon when at a meeting of the shoe manufacturers a proposition was accepted unanimously under which it is agreed that there shall be no strikes or lockouts for a term of years and all disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

Representatives of almost every union, the members of which are engaged in the shoe craft, attended a meeting with a committee of the manufacturers. The labor leaders have the matter now under consideration. All expressed themselves as in favor of the plan and will call special meetings of their unions, at which action will probably be taken.

The movement is designed for better understanding and cooperation between employer and employee.

The text of the proposed agreement for organization, in part, is as follows:

"It is proposed to organize an incorporated body to include, so far as possible, all shoe manufacturers and all their employees in the city of Lynn. The purpose and objects of the organization are to bring about the welfare and prosperity of both the manufacturers and their employees, and thereby contribute to the material progress of the city by bringing about cordial and intimate relations between employer and employee, and giving them a community of interest."

To secure these results, the organization would work for the following objects:

"The assurance of industrial peace in Lynn."

"The prevention of strikes, lockouts or other labor troubles, through binding and enforceable mutual agreements."

"The fixing and maintaining for shoe workers the best standard of wages obtainable in each of the various grades of work."

"The elimination of unfair competition among manufacturers as far as attributable to unfair wage conditions, and the proper adjustment of all prices now paid in Lynn."

"Providing adequate relief for employees."

"Making the organization of financial strength by a fixed contribution from the manufacturers, and an equal sum to be raised by the lodges of employees, the manner of assessment to be determined by the grand council."

"The organization to be instituted on the lodge plan; one lodge to consist of shoe manufacturers, one of cutters, one of lasters, and so on for each craft; each lodge to govern its own internal affairs. "All labor disputes arising, whether between manufacturers and employees, or among the manufacturers themselves, or among the employees themselves, to be submitted to the said grand council. A decision of the grand council by a two-thirds vote of all the members on any dispute to be final and binding between all parties. In case of failure of the grand council to reach a decision agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the grand council, by secret ballot, the matter in dispute to go to the state board of arbitration, whose decision shall be final and binding between all parties."

A committee from the manufacturers, consisting of A. E. Little, John M. Thompson, Joseph L. Malenson, P. J. Harvey and J. Warren Murray, met Monday with the following union leaders, for discussion of the proposed organization: I. B. Armstrong, cutters; M. J. Tracey, machine lasters; C. H. Whidden, hand lasters; John J. Gilbo, edge-makers; David L. Joseph, McKay stitchers; A. A. Houle, turn workmen, and J. J. Couhig, stitchers.

### CHICAGO SCHOOL MAKES AN OFFER

CHICAGO—A limited number of research scholarships—the value of which, except in a few special instances, will be \$350—and tuition—are offered for 1909-1910, by the research department of the Chicago school of civics and philanthropy, which is maintained on the Russell Sage foundation, and which has for its primary aim the training of students who desire to learn methods of modern social inquiry.

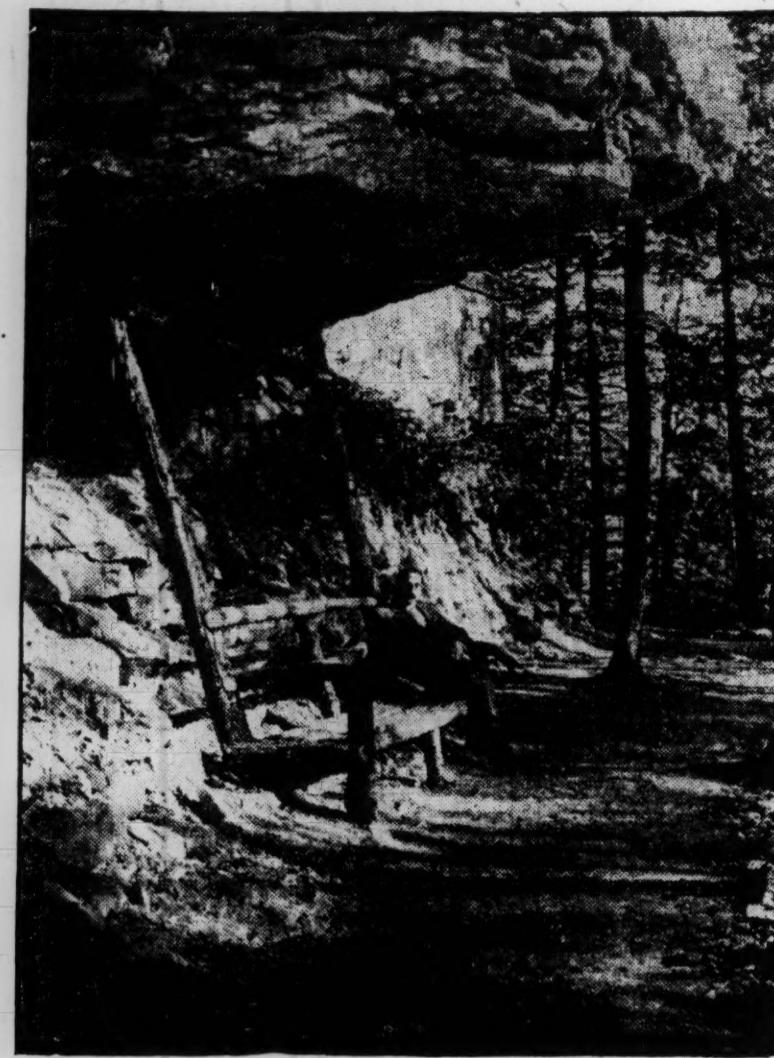
#### MRS. ANGELL THANKS FRIENDS.

Mrs. George T. Angell desires to express her sincere thanks to the many friends, to the members of Mr. Angell's societies and to the public generally, including all organizations and individuals everywhere, who have so kindly offered their condolences and services, and to ask them one and all to consider this as a personal word of appreciation, as to reply to all the kind messages received would be an almost impossible task at this time.

#### SILSBY CASE EXCEPTIONS.

Attorney Thomas J. Carey will shortly file exceptions to the rulings of Judge Sherman in the case against his client, Mrs. Rosa A. Silsby, which prevented the use of certain lower court testimony at her trial last week. Mrs. Silsby will be brought into the superior court Wednesday for sentence.

## Niagara Glen Presents a Beauty Spot Often Overlooked



BENEATH THE GREAT HANGING ROCK.

The rock juts out about 15 feet from the bank, and the seat below gives a delightful resting place, especially when the sun shines in upon it.

### Musical Events In Boston

THE Professional Women's Club received their friends last night in Chickering Hall at a benefit recital. For whose benefit the program did not inform us—presumably the building fund of the club; but at all events the organization presented at a reasonable price an interesting program, which, considering its object, calls for no microscopic criticism; act 2 is remarkable for the street scenery and for the city types of character; act 3 for its theatrical display and its stage idealism. Mr. Gideon described the musical themes of the opera on the piano. He objected to naming the themes, because he said that while they were treated somewhat in the manner of Wagner, they were used with a broader intention; a theme with Charpentier could stand for a whole class of ideas, for a group of allied classes; it was never limited in its meaning to one person or to one sentiment or passion.

First, there was the Tolmanina trio, Miss Gertrude Marshall, violin; Miss Myra Winslow, piano, and Miss A. Laura Tolman, violoncello. The program told us the name of the trio was conferred by Edward de Reszke, probably in one of those moments of unliability in which men of his good-natured stature indulge. This fact need not have been noted, for it confers no distinction upon young ladies who play so well together and show the effect of good teaching and much practice. They can stand alone. They were heard in solo and ensemble.

Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, a charter member of the club, sang "Paladine's 'Psyche,'" Paulin's "Avril pose Ses Pieds Lents," Brahms' "Sandmannchen" and "Botschaft" in her first group, and Schicchi's "Love Me or Not." Ware's "Boat Song," Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring" in her second. To this group she added Loomis' "Little Dutch Garden," and was also obliged to repeat the "Boat Song," which showed splendid placement and beautiful quality. Mrs. Hunt's songs were played by Maud Paradis Lane very well indeed. In fact we had almost said Miss Lane plays as well as a man, but these days and their customs—her suffragettes and women's clubs—lock the thought in the breast. The very difficult song of Rachmaninoff was played and sounded splendidly.

Arnold Dolmetsch, at his own house, 11 Elmwood avenue, Cambridge, is to entertain 30 persons at a series of concerts on three Tuesday evenings, April 13, April 27 and May 11. The purpose of the concerts is to present 16th, 17th and 18th century music for voice, lute, viols, harpsichord and clavichord with the greatest possible intimacy. A little time is to be given at each meeting to conversation.

The next municipal concert by William F. Dodge's orchestra will be in Ford Hall, Tuesday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock, with Clarence H. Wilson, baritone, and Carl W. Dodge, violoncellist, assisting. At the Girls' Latin School, Wednesday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock, the municipal orchestra will be assisted by James B. Forrest, tenor, and Ernest C. Gately, clarinetist. At the Roxbury High School, Friday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock, the soloists will be Dr. Thomas L. Deacon, tenor, and Jacques Benavente, saxophonist. Prof. Louis C. Elson will take part in the concert as lecturer.

### SIX ARE INDICTED AT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Six indictments, three for conspiracy, one for perjury and two for bribery, were returned late Monday in the councilmanic graft cases. Four of the indicted men surrendered themselves and gave bonds.

The men indicted are: Dallas C. Byers, millionaire manufacturer, and Councilman W. H. Weber, on a charge of conspiring to secure the passage of a street paving ordinance; F. A. Griffin, president of the Columbia National Bank, charged with perjury; Councilman Charles Stewart, charged with soliciting a bribe of \$2500, and H. L. Bolger, hotel proprietor, charged with demanding and accepting a bribe. The grand jury is still in session.

#### MOTOR BOATS CROWD SALEM BAY.

It is estimated that there are nearly 500 motor boats of all kinds in Salem (Mass.) harbor, including the boats that moor off Naugus Head and along the North Shore and up the rivers, as well as in Salem and Beverly harbors, says the Salem (Mass.) News. The fleet of the Jubilee Yacht Club alone has 100 power boats. The work has started of putting these boats into commission for the coming summer.

In summarizing his lecture, Mr. Gideon

This Charming Little Nook Nestling Apart From the River's Roar and Dash Is Worth Notice.

#### LIKE A FAIRYLAND

One of the Many Smaller Places Along the Stream Which Escape the Notice of Tourists.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara river has many wonderful places along its course of about 36 miles, the greatest of which is the wonderful cataract, but there is one place so unlike any of the other attractions that is sure to contain surprises for one's first visit. Riding along the Canadian side from Niagara Falls to Queenstown, the conductor will call out "Niagara Glen," but the tourist will see nothing but a couple of rustic benches and a souvenir stand and think it not worth while to stop. But do so by all means if one has the time, for many wonderful and beautiful places are not taken in at a glance.

This glen or, as the place is sometimes known, Foster's Flatts, is just a short distance below the whirlpool. The ear leaves you at simply a path in a wooded strip of land, but follow this path until a stairway is reached. Down this rustic staircase brings one into a different world.

Many paths running in all directions are spread out before you, but if strange and without a guide, take the path to the right at first landing. This is a long snake-like walk about half way down the bank, but it carries you under and around some wonderful cliffs, jagged and somewhat overhanging; but follow on, and after a descent of a few feet you are at the upper end of the glen. At this point is a bay formed by the land which comprises the glen. The sight here is wonderful looking up the river toward the whirlpool—the swift rushing stream with the magnificent tree-covered banks—and at the end of the afternoon the sunlight effect helps to form a most wonderful picture appreciated only when seen.

There are so many by-paths in this place that it is quite necessary to look where you walk or it is not easy to find the way out.

Along one of the paths in a most beautiful spot covered with some evergreen and other trees is a huge rock hanging out over the path, perhaps 15 feet from the bank. Under this is a rustic seat to sit and observe. The charm the sunlight adds to this place is delightful.

From this point we go further out to the path along the river's edge. Sometimes it means climbing over big rocks and close squeezing, but the path is perfectly safe, and almost at our feet rushes the river.

Continuing, some curious rock formations attract our attention only to lead us further inward and there it seems as though some gigantic measure of huge rocks had been upset and spread out in a jumbled mass with spaces between in many places just large enough to go through. Time and moisture have made the rocks into living boulders of moss and ferns.

Some action long ago has made curious formations called "pot holes" which are smooth and round and in some cases are entirely through the rock. Just how the water whirled and bored these rocks may be a mystery now, but geologists tell us that some time the cataract itself was at this place.

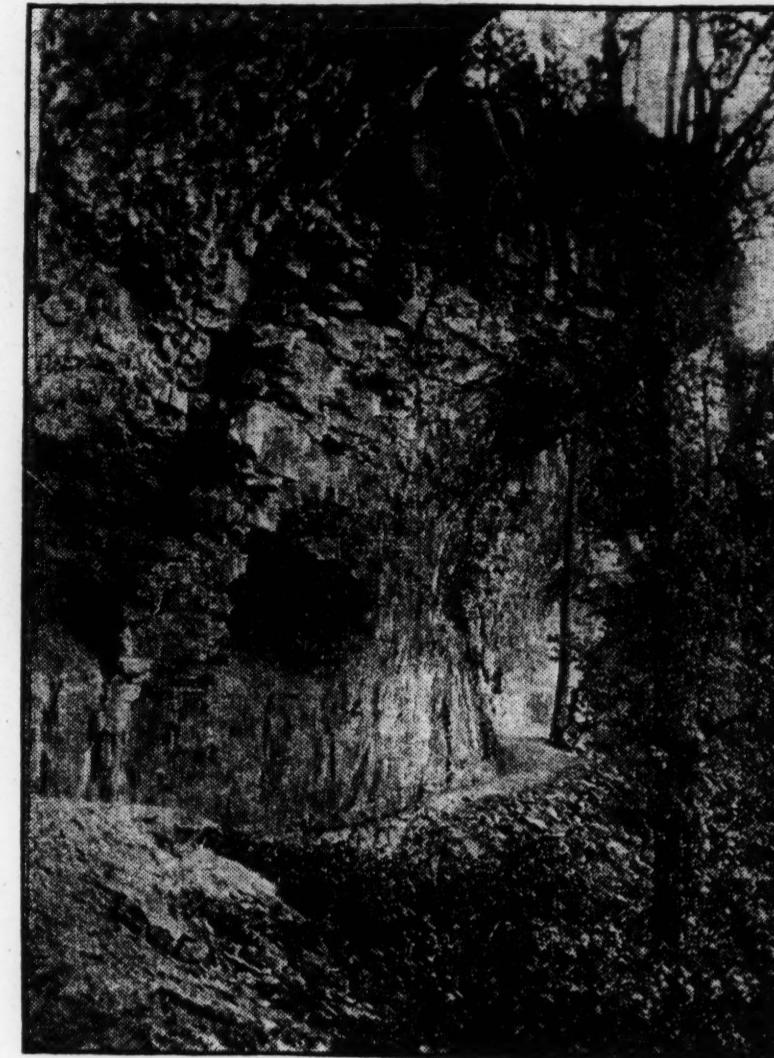
Niagara glen is a great place for botanists. Many fine specimens grow there and since the park commissioners have somewhat cleared it of objectionable features so that it is hardly to be called a wild place, it certainly might be weird. A place that should be sought out by nature lovers but hardly the tourists—it means work and time to see it well, and it is no place to go alone, but as there is a guide ready to take one he need not hesitate. Probably not more than two or three out of each thousand visitors to Niagara Falls ever hear of this place, and fewer see it.

Congress has again exercised its rights in controlling the water of the falls and recognized the expressed desire of the American people that the great scenic wonder be guarded from the diversion of its waters for purely commercial activities.

Under the provisions of the Burton law the amount of water that could be diverted from the river above the falls for the great power plants was regulated by governmental control. That bill was to expire by limitation June 30 of this year.

Nineteen-twelve won the annual sophomore-freshman debate. The question was: "Resolved. That all municipalities in the United States with a population exceeding 25,000 should own and operate plants for light for public and private use." The judges were Nathan P. Avery of Holyoke, David H. Keedy of Northampton, William Orr, Jr., of Springfield and the Rev. Edwin B. Robinson of Holyoke. Blackmer '09 presided.

The musical clubs will give concerts at White Plains and Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 25 and 26 respectively.



ON THE WAY UP NIAGARA GLEN.

This curving path allows a very beautiful stroll. At the point shown in the picture the path is about half way down the bank.

### No Changes for Central Pastors

No changes in the pastorates of the downtown churches in Boston are expected to be announced at the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be held at Lowell on March 31, but many transfers in other sections will come up for consideration.

The Rev. Charles H. Stackpole will retire from the First Church, Waltham, and the Rev. J. E. Charlton, at Newton Highlands, may be appointed.

It is said that the Rev. Laurens J. Birney of the Centre Church, Malden, has received a call from a prominent New York church.

The Rev. C. L. Peterson will leave St. Luke's Church, Lynn, and it is probable that a Boston University student will be located there.

The Rev. Jerome Wood will leave the People's Church, South Haverhill, at his own request. He will probably go to West Fitchburg.

The Rev. Harry P. Rankin will leave the Flint Street Church, Somerville, at his own request, after five years' service. It is reported that the Rev. Edmund L. Smiley, now at Orange, will be appointed to succeed him.

The Rev. W. A. Wood has been given a recall by unanimous vote of the official board of the Winthrop Street Church, Roxbury, and will be reappointed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Leonard, for eight years pastor of the Methodist church in Pittsfield, is to be appointed pastor of the Methodist church in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

### Amherst College Notes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The cast for the comic opera to be given by Division A on April 17 has been announced as follows: King, Edith Angell '11 of Providence, R. L. Queen, Lydia Davis '09 of Boston; Suffragette, Nancy Barnhart '11 of St. Louis; Miss Healy, Katherine Burrell '11 of Brooklyn; Postman, Margaret Danchy '10 of Brooklyn; Herald, Virginia Coyle '11 of Bridgeport, N. J.; Prince, Anna Butler '11 of Rockland, Me., and Ruth Clark '09 of Holyoke, Mass.; Americans, Elizabeth Alsop '09 of Brooklyn, and Katherine Ames '11 of Newton, Mass.; Smith Girls, Elizabeth Babcock '11 of Watertown, N. Y., Katherine Bennett '10 of New York and Vera Bootle '09 of Worcester, Mass.; Princesses, Julia Dale '09 of Evanston, Ill., and Eleanor Barrows '11 of Oberlin, O.; Tone Deaf Club, Margaret Cook '11 of New Brunswick, N. J., Grace Burnham '10 of Boulder, Col., Harriet Byers '09 of Buffalo, Helen Bigelow '10 of Worcester, Mass., Margaret Dodge '09 of Newburyport, Mass., Bertha Bassett '09 of Jacksonville, Fla., and Jean Alexander '09 of Syracuse, N. Y.; Salesladies, Annie Bittman '11 of Saginaw, Mich., and Augusta Crozier '10 of Brookline, Mass. The chorus consists of Elizabeth Brown '10 of Montclair, N. J., Ethel Cox '11 of St. Louis, Eloise Chandler '11 of Manchester, N. H., Margarette Brumaghin '10 of Albany, N. Y., Gladys Burgess '11 of Spokane, Wash., Marcia Beebe '10 of Melrose, Mass., Agnes Carter '10 of Minneapolis, Mary Bates '11 of East Orange, N. J., Katherine Buell '11 of Painesville, O., Ellis Abbott '09 of Boston, Almyra Breckenridge '11 of Omaha, Neb., Lucy Ballard '09 of Pittsfield, Mass., and Virginia Craven '10 of Mattoon, Ill.

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The new members elected to the Phi Kappa Psi Society on Monday morning are Sally McMullin '10 of Watertown, N. Y., Ethel Cox '11 of St. Louis and Elizabeth Moos '11 of Chicago.

### RAILROAD WINS BIG LAND CASE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Ten million dollars is the estimated value of the tract, including 460,800 acres of choice timber and agricultural lands in the Wallace district in northern Idaho, which has just reverted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, according to a decision by the commissioners of the general land office received in Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

This tract has been in controversy eight years. It was classed as mineral land by the commission in 1901, when the railroad company filed a protest with the department against this classification. The first hearing was given in 1902, when the Northern Pacific gained a victory, but this was afterward set aside and a new hearing granted after much delay in 1905, since which time some of the ablest land lawyers have battled in the courts. The company gained the decision following a motion to review the case.

The tract is south and east of the city of Wallace and covers 20 townships. The company proved that the land is adapted to forestry and agriculture and was wrongly classified as mineral land.

### SUIT BEGUN AGAINST HARRIMAN.

ST. LOUIS—Hearings have begun in the federal court here before a special examiner in the government's suit to declare the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific lines by E. H. Harriman a violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

## COMMISSIONER JAY AROUSES INTEREST OVER A SUCCESSOR

Expected That His Resignation Will Be Received by Governor Draper Wednesday at Council.

### TWO FOR POSITION

## BRITISH "NAVAL AGITATION" DENOUNCED BY THE PREMIER

The First Admiralty Lord Denies Intention to Buy Brazilian Dreadnought and Asquith Asserts That No Friction Exists Between Great Britain and Germany.

LONDON.—Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the government had no intention of purchasing the Brazilian Dreadnoughts now being built in this country. In the course of the debate Mr. Asquith denounced hotly what he designated "the artificial agitation" that is being engineered in the United Kingdom as unpatriotic and unscrupulous and misrepresenting the situation.

"Not only is there no friction, no unfriendliness and no suspicion between

ourselves and Germany," the premier said, "but there is a mutual sense of what is due to the independence of two great peoples and the recognition that they must, in matters of national defense, have regard for their own interests."

After dwelling with the respective standing of the two fleets, Mr. Asquith appealed again to the country to believe that the government was determined to maintain intact, unassailable and unchallenged the navy supremacy upon which depended the freedom and independence of Great Britain.

## CHINESE BOYCOTT OF JAPAN'S GOODS HAS BEEN ORDERED

Merchants in Hong Kong and Canton Aroused Over the Occupation of Pratas Island by the "Explorers."

## SEEK REPARATION

TOKIO—Despite the fact that Japanese official organs are inclined to make light of the Pratas affair, it is learned here that merchants in Hong Kong and Canton are so apprehensive by reason of the incidents of last year that they have suspended business with Japan and telegraphed to Yokohama cancelling all unfilled orders and instructing that goods already purchased for shipment be held back.

This has caused a serious slump in the market for marine products.

It was discovered recently that Japanese "explorers" had occupied Pratas Island, within striking distance of the Philippines. This caused great anxiety in China and the despatch of a Chinese squadron to investigate the matter. The Chinese in Canton demanded the immediate evacuation of the island, with an apology and the payment of an indemnity by Japan, failing which threats of a renewal of the boycott were made.

## "IGNORE CRITICISM" SAYS THE KAISER

BERLIN.—The attitude of the Kaiser in the matter of public criticism has been explained in a measure by Herr von Dinctsen, a Conservative member of the Reichstag. Herr Dinctsen in a political address at Spandau stated that recently His Majesty said to him:

"Do not be disturbed by criticism. Just think how I am criticised. For 20 years of my reign people have been finding fault with me, but the 60,000,000 Germans have 70,000,000 opinions. Newspaper criticism is often one side and prejudiced. If I were to leave Germany one day and go to the other end of the world the country would, perhaps, be surprised and apologize to me for much that has been said."

## GREAT DEMAND FOR GAS IN TOKIO

The demand for gas is steadily increasing in Tokio, and the revenue of the gas company in the capital is swelling in proportion. The advance in the price of charcoal and firewood is rapidly forcing the public to avail themselves of gas for cooking purposes, says the New York Sun.

It is expected that the rate of dividend to be distributed by the company for the present half year will exceed 10 per cent per annum. The increased demand for gas has necessitated the extension of the company's works, and the payment of a further \$6.25 on the new shares of the company will be shortly called up to provide funds for the extension.

## LACONIA CAR FIRM EXTENDS FACTORY

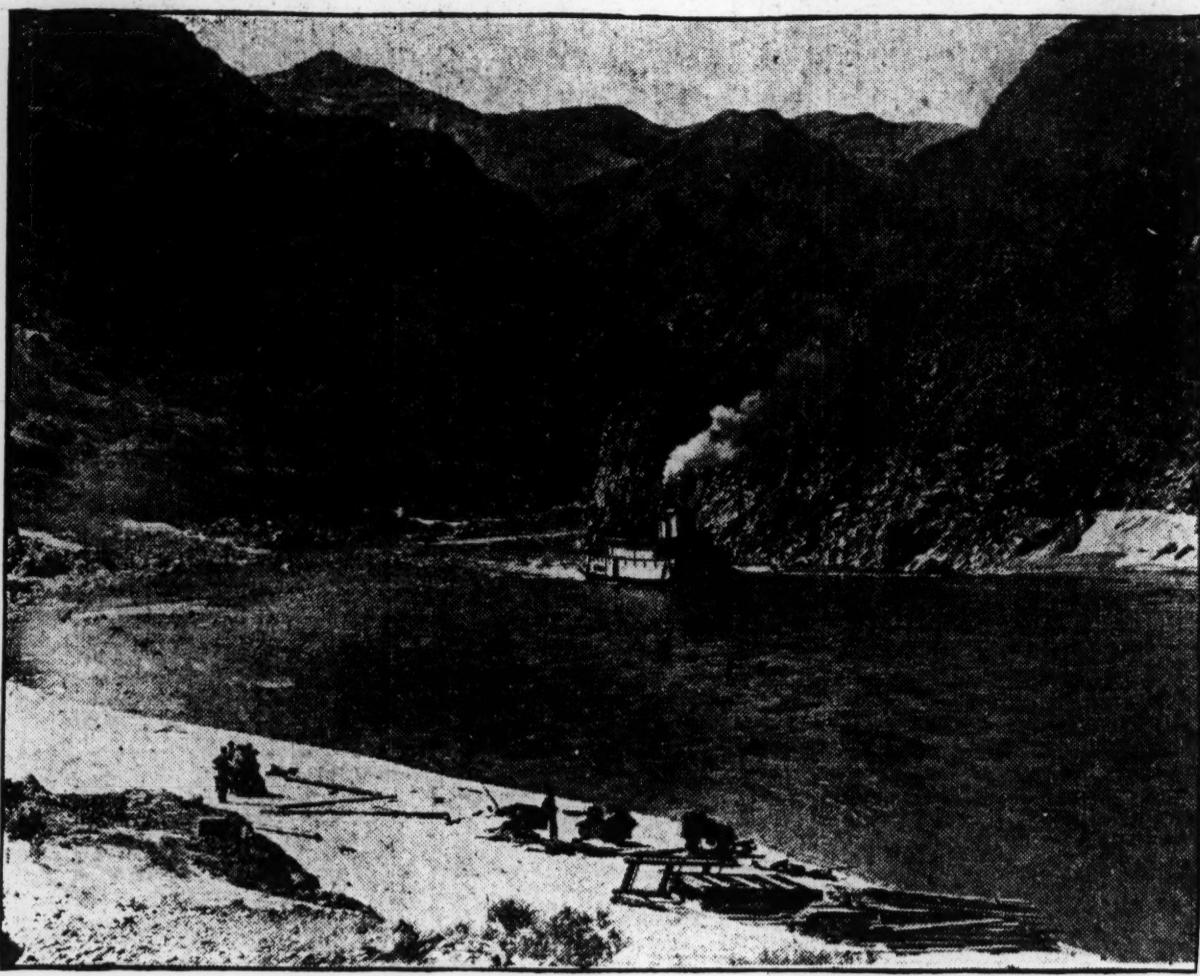
LACONIA, N. H.—Extensive improvements have been made at the plant of the Laconia Car Company Works, this city, which is one of the leading industries in New Hampshire.

A new brick building with steel frame, 200 by 60 feet, has been built for the construction of steel bottom freight cars. The building is equipped with cranes for the handling of the heavy material. A new brick cabinet shop has been erected in which has been installed the best up-to-date machinery.

## FAVORS FLORAL WINDOW DISPLAY

Those who seek blossoms on the lily stalks for Easter must be bestirring themselves. Men who wish to have window ledges abloom with the lovely flowers so easily reared in southern exposures must be about their task. All kinds of aids to window-garden culture are obtainable, if one wishes to do it properly, by writing for the brochures prepared by the agricultural department, says the New York Sun.

## Snake River Boundary of Three States



SNAKE RIVER COMING THROUGH RAPIDS.

Picture shows steamer on stream between Idaho and Oregon and illustrates the sturdy grandeur of the mineral-filled mountains of both states.

LEWISTON, Idaho.—One of the most picturesque of river trips is that by steamer up or down the Snake river, and perhaps the most scenic portion of it is the passage of the rapids, some 50 miles above Lewiston, about the mouth of the Salmon river. The river at this point runs through a country of extreme ruggedness, mountains of barren aspect

and precipitous abruptness rising on either hand to the height of from 2000 to 2500 feet, the river forming almost the only thoroughfare through them. These rugged highlands, however, are not as inhospitable as they might appear, as they contain deposits of considerable mineral wealth and mining operations are extensively carried on.

A few miles north of the confluence of the Snake and Salmon rivers the former constitutes a tri-state boundary, the right-hand bank being Idaho, while Washington and Oregon boundaries meet on the left bank. The point where the steamer is taken going through the rapids is between Oregon and Idaho.

## TOWN MEETINGS HELD IN BAY STATE

Dalton Votes for License for the First Time in a Quarter Century Owing to Strenuous Prohibition Efforts.

DALTON, Mass.—This town went license Monday, 324 to 303, for the first time in 27 years. The change is due largely to efforts last year to close the town tight by preventing even Pittsfield beer teams from doing business here.

Frederick G. Crane urged the town to vote in 27 years. The change is due eight hours. The men got \$2 by a large majority. Willard M. Cooper was elected selectman for three years and George W. Smith was reelected clerk.

The results in other Massachusetts towns were:

CHELMSFORD—Selectmen and overseers of the poor, Eben F. Adams, Charles F. Devine, John J. Dunn, William E. Laplham and David F. Small; assessor for three years, James P. Dunigan; clerk, Edward J. Robbins. License: Yes, 179; no, 437.

CHESTER—Selectmen William Flaherty, David Cole, Warren Brown. License: Yes, 141; no, 92.

GREAT BARRINGTON—Selectmen, Frank W. Adams, Thomas J. Kearin, George L. Taylor; clerk, Edward Kelly. License: Yes, 565; no, 486.

ARLINGTON—Appropriations totaling \$355,000 were made. The committee of 21 for the ensuing year is: O. E. Bennett, Bert S. Currier, Charles T. Dennen, Henry Finlay, Charles A. Hardy, Francis L. Maguire, J. J. Mahoney, Arthur D. Hill, Henry C. Hoyt, Frank H. Hubbard, Robert J. Kelly, George A. Kimball, John J. Lyons, Max H. Meyer, William H. Murray, Frank V. Noyes, Edward W. Nicoll, F. B. Records, Jr., George A. Smith, James F. Tilden, Charles T. Wyman.

Commenting on the significance of the Bangkok treaty the Daily Graphic says:

"Hitherto British interests in these three provinces have been unable to advance owing to the absence of effective administration and the remoteness of the region from the central government of Bangkok. There has, too, in the past been no security for life or property.

But Great Britain is now at liberty to take over these states from the Malay rajahs who rule over them. The effect of this will be to include these states in

the Malay federated states under British protection, and not only to add some

15,000 miles to British territory, but to bring practically the whole of the Mo-

hammadan population of the peninsula under British rule.

"Siam benefits by getting the neces-

sary capital for railway construction and also by a gradual abolition of extra-

territorial rights. This waiving by Great

Britain of her extra-territorial rights in

Siam means that all British subjects—

Britishers as well as Asiatics—will be

subject to Siamese jurisdiction—a matter

which those of British blood, at any rate,

do not at all relish. Hitherto in Siam

each nationality has had its own court

and judge, and the new treaty, when

first proposed, was strongly opposed by

the British residents because it altered

this state of things."

The flight the Silver Dart flew with-

out difficulty at various elevations from

6 to 35 feet, demonstrating the opera-

tor's perfect control of his machine at all

times. As the latest refinement of aerial

flight, Mr. McCurdy today showed a tiny

automobile clock which has been placed

at the wheel of the Silver Dart, so that

the aviator can keep his own time.

F. W. Baldwin, chief engineer of the

association, also essayed a flight in the

Silver Dart Monday, but at the time he

started the wind was puffy and after

going only a short distance he shut down

the power and glided to the surface of

the ice.

HOLDS TO HETCH-HETCHY SCHEME

WASHINGTON.—Representative Kahn of California reports that the city of San Francisco will proceed with the Hetch-Hetchy valley water scheme in spite of the failure of Congress to confirm the grant of lands in the valley made by Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

The city will use its own lands in the valley, which Congressman Kahn thinks it has an unquestionable right to so use.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED ABROAD.

NEW YORK.—American gold is in

great demand abroad where the big finan-

cial institutions are increasing their

gold reserve and more than \$5,000,000

were exported Monday. Of this \$250,000

went to Argentina and the remainder to London. Since Jan. 1 the gold experts

to London have totalled \$16,000,000.

BOYDTON, Va.—Fire has destroyed

the business center of the city, entailing

a loss of over \$75,000. Telephone and

telegraph wires were destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ex-Vice-Presi-

dent Fairbanks, Mrs. Fairbanks and their

daughter, Mrs. Timmons, left today for

Pasadena, Cal., to be away several

months.

NEW YORK.—A conference of 10 trunk

line presidents, including President Mel-

ton of the New Haven road, is to be held

here today on the New Haven and Can-

adian Pacific traffic agreement.

## WHAT AMERICANS LEARN IN GERMANY

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, in an address before the Contemporary Club at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, recently said that the American people regarded it as an accident if a technical training contributes to a man's success in business, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The address was on the subject of "What Can We Learn from Germany in

Matters of Education," and dealt with the German system of education, with a few comparisons with the American system.

In the course of his talk he said that, while Americans have little

confidence in a college training for the

use of business men, Germany thinks

that it is an accident if a man attains

success in business without technical

training.

The claims as filed with the state

board are as follows: A. J. Gaffney,

\$1,217,378.50; St. Regis Paper Company,

\$378,860; Taggart Paper Company, \$895,

## CANADA IS TO ESTABLISH MORE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

First Experiment Station Shows Government How to Increase Production in Quebec One Hundred Million Dollars Annually.

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the recent parliamentary discussion upon the advisability of extending the experimental farm system in Canada, the minister of agriculture drew attention to the work done at Macdonald College. He stated that if the farms in the one province of Quebec had produced as much per acre last year as did the farm at this college, the receipts of the farmers would have been increased by \$100,000,000. Considering the conditions in the more newly opened provinces, the relatively increased production there would be even greater should they apply the methods referred to. As the figures given by the minister, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, are based on accurate estimates they were effective in deciding the government's acceptance of the motion for the establishment of more experimental farm stations. This motion was presented by Mr. Lapointe, M. P. for Kamouraska, Que.

The reference to Macdonald College has aroused public interest in its work, which is only well begun. It is situated on the Ottawa river, near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., about 21 miles west of Montreal, and it may be considered as the climax of the educational work undertaken by Sir William Macdonald and Prof. J. W. Robertson. For 10 years these men have worked together to improve the conditions of the Canadian rural population, Professor Robertson supplies the accurate knowledge of the conditions to be remedied, the practical experience of how to remedy them, and the indomitable energy and enthusiasm of the true educator, and Sir William has provided ever-ready sympathy, understanding and the money necessary to carry forward their new methods of education. Starting at his own home farm, at the age of 17, Professor Robertson began to study how the Canadian farm produce might be raised to the standard of other countries which was being offered in the imperial markets. Every point of improvement won him immediately shared with his neighbor. It seems to have been this desire to share with others all his acquirements that has led to such rapid and successful progress in the great work.

As already indicated, the fortune accumulated by this Montreal merchant, who is also director of the Bank of Montreal, has been largely devoted to educational interests, with the definite purpose of aiding the growth of this country; it is not surprising, therefore, that, having successfully cooperated in the establishment of the primary and intermediate schools, Sir William should turn his attention to the founding of a college center from which the whole country might draw for the maintenance of an ever-improving system of education for its rural districts and which at the same time would directly aid the farmers and their families. Such a college is that at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, which has cost this Canadian nation-builder \$2,300,000 for ground, buildings and equipment, and another \$2,000,000 for endowment. Here all the experience gained by himself and Professor Robertson and others who have worked with them has been utilized to provide a college training which will immediately affect the farming population and tend to its advancement. The work is divided into three separate courses, which are a school for teachers, agricultural and household work. Accommodation is provided for 175 men and 170 women, their "residences" forming part of the college equipment. The property comprises 561 acres, where experiments of national importance are constantly carried on, the success of which experiments form the basis of Mr. Fisher's statement regarding the possible increase of production from Canadian farms.

Thirty-five instructors, with Professor Robertson as principal, form the college staff. The courses are so arranged that a student is given both book work and "practical" training. Sixteen fireproof buildings are devoted to the work, besides houses for the laborers and foremen. There are no fees for Canadian students in two of the schools and in the school of household work it is only \$25 a session. The cost for living expenses, inclusive of laboratory fees and "caution money," barely exceeds \$25. The students return to their homes prepared to make farm life something very different from what it has been in most cases during the past generations in Canada.



# Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET NARROW AND IRREGULAR

Securities Take Another Spurt Upward, but Frequent Selling Movements Cause Reactions During the Day.

### TRACTIONS ACTIVE

Further gains were made by some of the leading New York issues when the market opened this morning. The volume of trading was rather restricted and the market continued along a narrow channel, but the tendency in the early trading was toward a higher level. After the first quarter of an hour there was considerable selling and prices yielded somewhat. Then another buying movement started, and quotations were marked up still higher.

From the fact that the volume of trading has been small for some time past, it is held that the market movements have been influenced almost entirely by the professional traders. It is contended that there has been little selling on the part of investors while the market is weak and little buying on the upturn.

The tariff issue is still the most discussed subject among traders as well as financiers and until this subject has been disposed of it is held that there will be no great amount of buying on the part of the public.

Northern Pacific, which has been quite prominent recently, opened off a half at 140½ and soon advanced to 141½. Great Northern was steady around 143½ to 143½. Reading, which made a net gain of 2 points yesterday opened of a quarter at 130½ and advanced to 131½. Union Pacific was fractionally higher at 180½ and rose a quarter to 180¾.

Of the industrials, Smelters was among the most active, opening ¼ at 87, and advancing to 87½ during the first hour. Later it lost most of the gain. Consolidated Gas, which made a net gain of 1 point yesterday, opened ½ higher at 130½, and advanced to 131½. National Lead rose from 76½ to 77½. American Woolen preferred advanced to 89½, a gain of 1½ over last night's closing. Hocking Coal advanced 1 point to 39½.

Buttle Coalition was fractionally higher on the Boston market at 23, and rose to 23½ in the early trading. Granby jumped 3 points to 95. Changes for the other leading securities were small and mixed.

Before noon another selling movement in New York caused a drop in the Interborough-Metropolitan issues, the preferred declining over 3 points and the common 1 point. Third Avenue dropped 2 points.

In the afternoon trading Interborough-Metropolitan preferred declined to 38½, a loss of 4½, and Third Avenue to 30½, a loss of 5%. The entire market was selling under the best prices of the day.

### MARKET NEWS

A cable from London says that numerous loans are pending in that market among them being one of £2,000,000 of the city of Buenos Aires. This loan will be subscribed jointly by Paris and London bankers.

KANSAS CITY—E. A. Gould, general superintendent of the northern district of the Missouri Pacific, received a notification from New York that there was available at once \$3,500,000 for improvements.

Yielding to protests of shipping interests in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia and in various committees the Trunk Line Association at its meeting yesterday decided to reduce rates on grain from the Great Lakes to New York, to go into effect on the opening of navigation.

MONTREAL—It is understood that the Dominion Coal Company intends making an early issue of first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds which will enable the company with the cash on hand and the special contingent account to meet the heavy damage claim of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company.

LYNN—A step of far-reaching importance to industrial peace was taken yesterday when nearly every shoe manufacturer here voted to accept a proposition under which there shall be no strikes or lockouts for a term of years and all disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

### THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 1 point lower on June and 1 to 3 points higher on other positions. March 9.34@9.35, May 9.28@9.29, June 9.14@9.17, July 9.16@9.17, October 9.08@9.09.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business demand fair, prices steady. American muddling uplands 4.93, Sales 10,000, 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 8,000, 800 American. Futures opened quiet.

### COPPER ADVANCED

NEW YORK—At the Metal Exchange today all grades of copper were advanced 1% in the bid prices, bringing lake up to 11% or 12%, electrolytic, 12% or 12%, and cathodes to 12% or 12%.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Last Open. High. Low. Sale

Am Copper..... 70½ 70½ 69½ 69½

Am Car & Foundry..... 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½

Am Ice Securities..... 30½ 31½ 30½ 31

Am Locomotive..... 51½ 52 51½ 51½

Am Smelt & Re..... 87 87½ 85½ 85½

Am Smelt & Re pf..... 103½ 103½ 103½ 103½

Am St Fin new..... 35½ 35½ 35½ 35½

Am Sugar..... 120½ 122½ 120½ 120½

Am Tel & Tel..... 120½ 120½ 120½ 120½

Am Tobacco pf..... 94½ 94½ 94½ 94½

Angus..... 42½ 42½ 42 42

Atchison..... 103½ 103½ 102½ 102½

Atchison pf..... 103½ 103½ 103½ 103½

At Coast Line..... 119½ 119½ 119½ 119½

Balt & Ohio..... 120½ 120½ 108½ 108½

Balt & Ohio Transf..... 72½ 72½ 71½ 71½

Canada Southern..... 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½

Canadian Pac..... 168 168 167½ 167½

Con Leather..... 29½ 29½ 29 29

Che & Ohio..... 69½ 70 68½ 68½

Chi & Alton..... 62½ 63½ 62½ 62½

Chi & Gt W "B"..... 7 6½ 6½ 6½

Chi & Iow & Pac..... 33 33 32 32

Chi & Rock Island..... 63 63 63 63

Chi & Rock Island..... 130½ 131½ 130½ 130½

Chi & Rock Island..... 45½ 45½ 44½ 44½

Chi & Rock Island..... 40½ 41½ 40½ 41

Louis & Nash..... 130 130 129½ 129½

Max Cent Cos..... 20 20 20 20

Missouri Pa..... 69½ 70 69½ 69½

Nat Lead..... 76½ 77½ 76½ 77

N Y Central..... 126½ 127½ 126 126

N Y N H & H..... 159 159 159 159

Nor & Western..... 88 88 87½ 88

Northern Pa..... 140½ 141½ 140½ 140½

Northern Pa..... 179½ 179½ 179 179

People's Gas..... 112½ 112½ 110½ 110½

Pennsylvania..... 131½ 132 131½ 131½

Pullman..... 171 171 170 170

Reading..... 130½ 131½ 130 130

Rock Island pf..... 64 64½ 63½ 63½

Southern Pacific..... 119½ 120½ 119½ 119½

Southern Railway..... 24½ 24½ 23½ 23

St Paul..... 145 145½ 144½ 145

Texas Pacific..... 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

Union Pacific..... 180½ 181½ 180½ 180½

U S Rubber pf..... 103½ 103½ 103½ 103

U S Steel pf..... 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½

U S Steel pf..... 110½ 110½ 110½ 110½

Wabash pf..... 44½ 45½ 44½ 45½

Western Union..... 65 65 65 65

Westinghouse..... 79½ 79½ 79½ 79½

Wisconsin Cent..... 49½ 49½ 49½ 49½

### BONDS

Opening. High. Low.

Am T & T conv..... 95½ 95½ 94½ 94

Atchison Adl & pf..... 94 94 94 94

Atchison gen..... 100½ 100½ 100½ 100½

Chi Rock Island pf..... 78½ 78½ 78½ 78½

Chi Rock Island pf..... 90 90 90 90

Chi Rock Island pf..... 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½

Denver Rio Grande..... 94½ 94½ 94½ 94½

Interboro-Met 4½\*..... 77½ 77½ 77½ 77½

Japan 4½\*..... 84½ 84½ 84½ 84½

Japan 4½\*..... 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½

Japan 4½\* new..... 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½

N Y City 4½ new..... 101½ 101½ 101½ 101½

N Y City 4½ new..... 111½ 111½ 111½ 111½

Reading gen..... 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½

U P conv ss..... 104½ 104½ 104½ 104½

U S Steel pf..... 103½ 103½ 103½ 103½

Wabash 4½\*..... 73½ 73½ 73½ 73½

Wisconsin Central 4½\*..... 94½ 94½ 94½ 94½

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

Opening. Closing.

Bid. Asked. Bid. Asked.

2s registered..... 101½ 102 101½ 102

do coupon..... 101½ 102 101½ 102

3s registered..... 101 101½ 101 101½

do coupon..... 101½ 102½ 101½ 102½

small bonds..... 100 100 100 100

4s registered..... 119 119½ 119½ 119½

do coupon..... 120½ 120½ 120½ 120½

Panama 2s..... 101 101½ 101 101½

Panama 188s..... 101 101½ 101 101½

Dist Col 4½\*..... 108½ 108½ 108½ 108½

Philipine 4%..... 100 100 100 100

### CHICAGO BOARD

Open. Close.

July 18. 18. 18. 18.

Sept. 96½ 97½ 96½ 96½

Corn..... 66½ 66½ 65½ 65½

July 18. 66½ 65½ 65½

Sept. 44½ 45½ 44½ 44½

Oats..... 54½ 54½ 54½ 54½

July 18. 54½ 54½ 54½ 54½

Sept. 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½

Pork..... 17.72 17.82 17.67

July 17.75 17.82 17.67

Lard..... 10.25 10.27 10.17

July 10.32 10.37 10.30

Beef..... 9.42 9.45 9.37

July 9.57 9.60 9.52

### THE GRAIN MARKET

Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The Recitative in Opera

The development of the recitative in opera is an interesting type of musical development in general. At first an opera consisted of songs with spoken dialogue between. Gradually the dialogue began to be uttered in a singsong or recitative, which bore little relation, however, to the separate songs. The aria was an elaborate piece of vocal eloquence, which broke off sharply from the rest of the talk as one were suddenly in a conversation to stop short, take his place in the middle of the room and tell his innermost thought and feeling all abroad in carefully measured yet ostensibly impromptu verse. Gradually the break between the recitative and the aria became less marked. The recitative grew more musical and the air less elaborate and the whole effect thus more natural. The chief soprano aria in Charpentier's "Louise," for example, begins with hesitating, dreamy phrases, as if the singer were merely thinking aloud, and after it has worked up to a climax of delight in her recent triumph in being crowned the muse of song, it gradually returns to contemplation again and so drops naturally to the level of the dialogue that follows. In the opera "Pelleas and Melisande" there is nothing that can be specified as an aria. All the drama goes on in a simple recitative, which is more full of harmonic variety than ordinary recitatives, but has very little normal melody. The notes merely follow the natural lift of the voice in saying just those things. Thus the words in the singers' mouths have the authority rather than their music, while the music of the orchestra never drowns either the voices or the poetical imagery. This opera gives a more nearly perfect balance between words and music than any other music drama has reached.

## Farm Queeries

Tame the wild carrot by cultivation. Goldenrod is not characteristic of a gilt-edged farm.

Invest in electricity this year: raise your currants.

Order your plants with reason but insist upon their obedience.

The sulky plow is not so unpleasant an acquaintance as its name seems to imply.

How many monkeys is it safe to keep in an aviary?

How early is it safe to dehorn hydraulic ram?

What is the best season to graft pine trees to insure pineapples of the finest quality, and what variety of apple should be chosen as scions?

Children are God's apostles, day by day Sent forth to preach of love and hope and peace.—Lowell.

## The Christian Science Monitor

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## The Possibilities of Lamp Posts

The Strozzi Lanterns and Modern Street Lighting.



CORNER OF THE STROZZI PALACE, FLORENCE,  
Showing artistic placing of lanterns. Underneath are the iron rings used for  
torches before the days of street lights.

at the right, with the lantern and rings. The memorial arch at the back leads to the great square formerly called the King's Forum, then the busiest of Florence's public squares, now named after the founder of Italian unity and

freedom. Victor Emmanuel II, grandfather of the present King, a deep Florentine eaves show in the houses at the left of the cut. A modern gas lamp serves for comparison on the corner opposite the famous lantern.

freedom. Victor Emmanuel II, grandfather of the present King, a deep Florentine eaves show in the houses at the left of the cut. A modern gas lamp serves for comparison on the corner opposite the famous lantern.

King Hassam, well beloved, was wont to say

When aught went wrong or any labor failed.

"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day."

And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

considered seemed serious healed almost instantaneously, and cases which seemed insignificant take weeks. That is, of course because of the mental origin of disease. How long it may be in any specific case before healer and patient will be able to realize sufficient of the Christ to banish the sense of inharmony is something no Christian Scientist would dare to say. What the Christian Science worker does know, and what he has to inspire him is this, that he helps himself just as he helps himself, and that he makes it easier for "this man" to enter the kingdom of heaven as he enters himself, that is, as he learns to obey the command, "follow thou me."

The world is sometimes given to smile at what it terms the insignificance of some of the stories of healing told in the Wednesday testimony meetings. No doubt the utmost wisdom should be displayed in giving testimonies, and no Christian Scientist should run the risk of being a cause of stumbling rather than of assistance to those who come to these meetings, but it must also be remembered that no instance of the power of God to heal is ever trivial to the person who has experienced it. Roughly speaking the only testimony which could ever be said to be altogether vain would be one given out of vanity; it would necessarily be as "soundless brass, or a tinkling cymbal." Outside of this the speaker must always be telling of some way on which he has seen Christ walk, and it would be wiser and more profitable to try to see with his eyes than to criticize him.

The fact is that it is an impossible thing to say that any case of healing is a trivial one. Every Christian Science worker has seen cases which medically

can only be destroyed by seeing it as the lie and delusion which in reality it is. "The sick," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 447 of Science and Health, "are not healed merely by declaring there is no sickness, but by knowing that there is none."

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